G R S 58
Previous references

1909
(Edu

File No 136

Serial Nos 1,3 4

Later references
136 ors, sl 237
Cancelled 1938-39

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos 1,3 46

Part B for Revised in May 1910

SUBJECT

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-9

From the Dy Dr Edu no 4399/316 & 25 10 9
From do submits the report invites attention to a circular
To do no 4482/316 & 4 11 9
To do no 7952 2 3 10 Requests him to get in report of the Girl School Mysore & calls for a copy of the compilations of school masters, moral lessons etc referred to in para 120
C/o no 8857 & 4 4 10 Revises the report

GRS 11]

190 - 10

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Education)

NOTES

File No 136-09

FILE HEADING

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-1909

From The Insp. Genl. of Edn. in Mysore

No 4399/310 Dated 25/10/09 Received 2/11/09

Diary No 2977 | Enclos 1 | Spare Copies | Serial No 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

Submits the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-09.

From Secy. No 4682/316 Date 4-11-9

Requests the making of certain corrections in the Report.

NOTES AND ORDERS

The Report contains 109 pages of typed matter and so it ~~will~~ considerably exceeds the number of pages allotted viz. 20 pages. Mr. Bhabha has given a Retrospect of

Notes—Last sheet

GLB—30 000 3 4 07

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 136 of 1909-10

Serial No

the progress of education from 1890 the year on which he became Edn Secy and has made certain suggestions at the time of his retirement

2 Submitted for orders with a copy of the last year's Report.

Recd back 29/11/09

15/11/09 — 3 Draft review submitted After approval, it will be got typed

Secy) 3/1/10

4 Slightly revised, Please have it typed

4/1/10

Typed 4/1/10

5 Typed Draft submitted

12/1/10 2nd Secy)

2592 20/1/10

6 The Secy took a long time to go through & so was delayed with me.

6 I have made some emendations — chiefly to moderate the superlatives The review as altered may be passed

10/2/10 7 Circulate

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Edu File No 136 of 1909

Serial No 1083
14 2 10

May be approved
The personal references to Shabha's work are perhaps not called for in a review. They have undoubtedly received adequate recognition
14/2/10

The Dewans wishes to see the compilations of refd to in para 120 of the Report

Compilations of short ~~pape~~ prayers and moral verses & of devotional songs

CSB 14/2/10

Draft may be approved

See para 3 - The MO in the Report there stated from the Supt of the Ind Ch at Mysore

10 3 10

Issue 11 3 10

3 To The Dept of Edn
No 79528 12/2/10

G1 B— 0,100—17 3 07

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

3113 4

File No 186 of 1909-10

Serial No

Requests him to get the Report of the Indl School, Mysore, for 1908-09 if the Report of the School has not already been sent & and ~~also~~ calls for a copy of the Computations of Short-fingers, Moral Verses etc referred to in para 120

File resubmitted

14/8/10

Subs to 2nd Councillor

Attention is invited to the Dewan's remark on the correction in the 1st para of the draft Review

14/8/10

+ slip

Seen -

14/8/10

Dewan

5033 16/8/10

15/8/10

NOTE—Contd sheet

GPL—50 000—13 5 08

Submitted to His Highness

I submit for approval the accompanying draft review of the report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1908-09

P. Chandrasekhara Iyer
Dewan

3155

6

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject

975
24 3 10

Report on the Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-09, with draft review

681

Order

Approved
~~KRW~~
26/3/10

976
29 3 10

Sec
Sir
Volume

Issue
CSB
29/3/10

29 3 10

29/3/10

3/5/10

G R S 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn File No 136 of 1909

7

Serial No

6

To The I S of Edn
No 8857 & 4-4-10

Reviews the report—

Seen by the Second Counsellor
[illegible]
30/5

Submitted

Edn File No 136 of 1909
re- Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-09 for perusal

[illegible]
5/5/10.
Seen by the 2nd Counsellor
[illegible]
9 5 10

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—50 000—27 4 5 [illegible]

C 298
12 2 910

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

78

Council Matter

SUBJECT

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-09, with draft review

CIRCULATED TO COUNCILLORS

By Order

12th February 1910 Offg C S Balasundaramayya
Secretary to Government

K P Puttanna Chetty Esq
First Councillor

H V Nanjundayya Esq M A M L
Second Councillor

Seen by Second Councillor

G1 B—500—7 1 10

GRS 15]

Facing sheet for Cases included in the schedule appended to Notification No 36 of the 8th Aug 1902

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Subject— Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-09, with draft review

	Date	Initial of Officer himself or responsible Deputy
Received in the Secretariat	2 11 09	
Submitted to Secretary	12 1 10	
Submitted by Secretary to ~~Dewan or~~ Councillor in charge	19 1 10	
Returned to Secretary	10 2 10	
Circulated by Secretary for Council	12 2 10	
Forwarded by 2nd Councillor	10 2 10	
Forwarded by Councillor		
Received in Secretariat		
Considered in Council		
Submitted to the Dewan	16 3 10	
Submitted to His Highness	24 3 10	
Orders passed by His Highness		
Final Orders issued		
Circulated to Councillors		
Passed on by the Councillor		
Returned to Secretary by Councillor		

GPB—1 00—18 10 09

D2977

№ 4399
310

Office of the Inspector General of Education
in Mysore, Bangalore, 25th October 1909

Ed 136-09
54

From

H J Bhabha, Esq., M A
Inspector General of Education in Mysore.

To

K S Chandrasekhara Iyer, Esq, B A, B L,
Secretary to the Government of H H the Maharaja of
Mysore, General and Revenue Departments

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year ended 30th June 1909

2. On the eve of my retirement I may be permitted to take a retrospective view of the progress of the Department since April 1890, when I was appointed Education Secretary, and to make a few suggestions

3. Number of Institutions and pupils -- The number of Public institutions has increased from 1441 in 1890 to 2367 in 1909 or by 64 per cent and their attendance from 66501 to 113251 or by 70 3 per cent Private or Indigenous institutions have increased from 1248 to 1943 or by 56 per cent and their strength from 16196 to 25757 or by nearly 58 per cent The increase in the total number of public and private institutions has been from 2689 to 4310 and the increase in their strength from 82697 to 139008 The number of boys under instruction rose from 76640 to 117570 and that of girls from 8057 to 21438 The percentages of male and female populations of schoolgoing-age have risen from 21 88 and 2 34 to 28 48 and 5 29 respectively Mysore holds a place in the

the front rank among the Provinces of India in point of numbers of both institutions and pupils

(iii) Expenditure -- From 1st April 1890 to 30th June 1909 the expenditure on education has increased from Rs 521928 to Rs 1617320. The expenditure from State Revenue rose from Rs 249062 to Rs 894052, from Local rates or cesses from Rs 133296 to Rs 357423, from Municipal Funds from Rs 6998 to Rs 27163, from fees from Rs 57985 to Rs 142951 and from all other sources from Rs 74587 to Rs 195731

(iv) Colleges -- Since 1890 the Maharaja's College has been raised to the first grade from 1894, and the Maharani's school has been raised to a College of the second grade from 1902, and the second grade College at Shimoga has been abolished Both the first grade colleges have by the liberal support of His Highness' Government reached a high state of efficiency, and enable Mysorean students to compete for places in the Mysore Civil Service and for the Darodardas Technical scholarships with the best studemts of Madras Oriental Colleges have increased from two to five, the Melkote Sanskrit Pathasala having been raised to the grade of a College, a College Department of Pandits' and Moulvis' classes having been formed in the Mysore Normal School, and a class for the Pandits' Examination having been opened in the Maharani's College The number of students in the Oriental Colleges has risen from 67 to 159

(v) High Schools for boys :-- The High Schools for boys have increased fro 11 to 14 and their strength from 2635 to 3572, The staffs of the High Schools have been reorganised and improved for the last fifteen years by the appointment of specialists as teachers of the High School departments besides Munshis and Certificated Gymnastic Instructors Drill and Sports have been encouraged, and the school libraries have been improved Hostels have been established in connection with every district high school

(vi) Middle English or Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys --

There

There were 33 Middle English Schools with 2156 pupils on the 31st March 1890, and eight Primary English Schools with 369 pupils Of the 41 schools 26 were "Municipal English Schools" which were maintained and managed by Municipalities These schools which were badly equipped and badly taught existed by the side of Government Vernacular Schools in the same towns There was great waste of energy and resources as with the expee exception of English, the same subjects were taught in both the neighbouring schools In 1894, therefore, the Municipal English Schools were abolished, and the Government Kannada Schools which existed by their side were converted int Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Municipalities being required to pay towards their cost an amount equal to the net expenditure on the separate English Schools The change has greatly conduced to the improvement of Lower Secondary Education in English The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools has risen from 41 in 1890 to 120 in 1909, of which 83 are Government Schools

In 1892 long before ~~the Government~~ the Government of India issued a Resolution on Indian Educational Policy of 1904 which decided that "English should have no place in the scheme of Primary Education", the vexed question of the most suitable time for the commencement of English Study was settled in Mysore by permitting the study of English to commence only after passing the third vernacular standard Before 1892 English was taught in many schools from the first class upwards The change was not received with favour by most parents, and as a concession to their wishes it was decided in November 1893 to permit boys to learn English after passing the second vernacular standard The question was brought up again before the Education Conference of 1904 and a proposition that the teaching of English might be permitted after a boy passed the first vernacular class was lost after a lengthy discussion of the subject

Until recently English was an optional subject from the

the third class upwards of Anglo-Vernacular Schools From last year it was made compulsory for all pupils of Anglo-Vernacular Schools after passing the II Vernacular Standard This change is likely to give a great impetus to English Education in the State,

By the conversion of a large number of Vernacular Middle Schools for boys into Anglo-Vernacular Schools the number of Vernacular Schools has decreased fro 172 in 1890 to 86 on 30th June 1909

(6) Primary Education -- From 1st April 1890 to 30th June 1909 the number of all public primary schools for both boys and girls increased from 1198 to 2016 or by 68 per cent and the number of pupils from 43261 to 74077 or by 71 per cent Including all other pupils receiving primary instruction in public middle schools and in indigenous schools, the total number of children receiving elementary education of some kind has risen from 79070 in 1890 to 125075 in 1909 An important step for the extension of elementary education through the agency of indigenous schools was taken in 1894-95, when a scheme for registering and ~~adding~~ aiding these schools on condition of teaching three easy standards of a curriculum specially prescribed for them, and a similar scheme for opening Village Night Schools in connection with the Day Schools were sanctioned

Schools for Panchamas, Lambanis and other Depressed Classes were first established in 1901-02 They have been increasing in number every year

The Hobli Schools of the State were originally free schools In January 1904, however low fees were introduced for the first time into the Upper Primary and Middle classes of Village Schools But by the recent orders of Government all fees of village schools and the fees of the Primary classe of all other schools have been abolished Primary education everywhere is now free

A monthly school journal called Vidyadayini is supplied to all Vernacular Schools, which contains articles on methods

methods of teaching, object lessons and other school subjects as well as general information on educational matters

(7) The pay and prospects of teachers of Middle and Primary Schools -- The lowest pay of village teachers was Rs 5 in 1890 and they were ranked among "Inferior servants" who were not entitled to a pension but only to a gratuity at the end of their term of service In 1892 they were declared to be "Superior servants" eligible for pension, and in 1899-1900 the minimum pay was raised to Rs 7 From July 190 during the Dewanship of Mr V P Madhava Rao, C I E , the minimum pay has been raised to Rs 10 A graduated scale of pay however to encourage deserving vernacular teachers rising from Rs 10 to Rs 25 is necessary Similarly for the English teachers of Anglo-Vernacular schools the minimum pay should be Rs 15, none but Matriculates being employed to teach English in the lowest three classes and F A 's to teach the IV and V classes The pay of Headmasters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools should be graded from Rs 30 to Rs 50 a month The present pay of English teachers of Anglo-Vernacular schools requires revision at an early date

(8) Female Education -- In 1890 there were in all 17 Lower Secondary, 55 Primary and one Training School for girls The total number of public institutions has risen to 272 of which one is a College, 53 Lower Secondary schools, two are Training schools and one is an Industrial school The number of girls under instruction in all schools rose from 8057 to 21438 and the percentage of girls of school age from 2 34 to 5 29 The Maharani's College which had been an aided school was made a Government institution in 1891 Three girls passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time in 1896 The institution was raised to the status of a College in 1901 Altogether the successes in the University Examinations were ten at the Matriculation Examination, six at the F A Examination and three at the B A Degree Examination From all the girls' schools in the

the State, 421 have passed the Lower Secondary Examination in Vernacular and 118 in English The education of Widows has been always encouraged by scholarships from the Devaraja Bahadur and Government Funds, with a view to ~~en~~ their employment as teachers Female teachers have been employed as far as possible in girls' schools on liberal pay

(ix) The education of Mahomedans -- In 1890 there were 105 Hindustani schools for boys and three for girls At present there are 223 schools for boys and 79 for girls The number of Mahomedan boys under instruction in all schools has increased from 7544 to 13762, and that of girls from 362 to 4225 The percentages of boys and girls under instruction were on 30th June 1909 65 2 and 22 1, which show that the wants of the community are liberally provided for Progress however beyond the elementary or lower secondary stage has been very low and it is difficult to get a Matriculated Mahomedan even on 20 or 25 Rs a month There are at present six Anglo-Hindustani schools in the State It is not possible to find English teachers even if more are opened Government have reduced the school fees for Mahomedans to half the usual rates, and are giving about thirty scholarships to Mahomedans reading in the High School Forms For the last few years Mahomedan girls have been passing the Lower Secondary Examination Some special encouragement is however necessary for girls reading in the Middle Standards Classes for the training of Moulvis have been established in the Normal School for the study of Urdu Persian and Arabic Literature Arabic has been introduced into the course of the Upper Secondary Examination For several years past Government have been pleased to award eight scholarships ~~for~~ to Mahomedan youth of good families, tenable in the Aligarh College

(x) Industrial and Technical Education -- In 1892 there were two aided Industrial schools with 44 pupils learning Carpentry, blacksmiths' work and rattan work The Mysore Industrial School which is the first Government

Government institution was established in 1892 on a modest scale to teach carpentry, masonry, blacksmiths' work, drawing and modelling The school has developed into a large and flourishing institution and provides instruction for hundreds of artizan's sons in various industries, and prepares pupils for the Madras Technical Examinations An outline ~~of~~ of a scheme for the extension and improvement of industrial education was sanctioned in 1903, and provided for (1) the establishment in select places of Weaving schools, (2) Industrial schools for the purposes of reviving decayed local industries or introducing new industries, (3) A school for the training of village teachers in improved methods of Sericulture, (4) an Engineering school for the training of Sub-Overseers and Draftsmen and (5) for the institution of scholarships tenable in Technical institutions of British India What progress was made on these lines has been reported annually The expansion of the scheme has been limited for want of funds There are at present 20 Industrial Schools with 1198 pupils and an Engineering school with 39 pupils An account of the work of these schools will be found in the reports

Technical and scientific education has been encouraged by the award of Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Normal scholarships every year Higher scientific and technical studies have been encouraged for the last three years by the award of liberal scholarships of about £ 200 a year from the Damodardas Charity Fund to the most highly qualified graduates of Mysore and British India to enable them to study in the Universities and Institutions of Europe ~~Of this~~ Eight of these scholarships have already been awarded One was diverted to the study of History and Economics at Cambridge for the Tripos, one was given for ~~the~~ Medical studies, two for Mining and Metallurgy, two for Electrical Engineering, one for Agricultural Chemistry and one for Agriculture

(xx) <u>Grading of College Professors and High School Masters.</u>-- Professors, lecturers, and assistant masters of Colleges

Colleges and Head and assistant masters of High Schools were first graded in 1884, with a view to give adequate encouragement to the teaching staff of the Department The pay and grades were revised from time to time in 1889, 1894, 1899, and 1902 They compare very favourably with the pay and prospects of similar officers in British India A revision has again become necessary The increase in the number of High Schools and especially of sections of Forms in them and the rapid increase in the supply of graduate teachers who for want of better opprtunities accept ~~the~~ teacherships on low pay have contributed to fill class D I with graduate teachers who have become discontented with the slow promotion given by biennial increments Promotion in class C IV is also slow I would suggest that the increments in Classes D I and C IV may be made annual and the rate of annual increment in Class D I be five Rupees

The classes of European Professors recruited in England are as liberally paid as in British India Indian Professor have also been more liberally treated in Mysore than in British India

(27) The Inspectorate.-- In 1890 there were four Circles each of two districts under a Deputy Inspector, the schools of Bangalore being placed under a separate Deputy Under the Deputy Inspectors there were 11 Sub-Deputy Inspectors of inferior qualifications on low pay, of whom one was a Mahomedan for the inspection of all the Hindustani Schools ~~of the~~ in the State At present the Inspectorate consists of two Circle Inspectors each in charge of four districts, eight District Deputy Inspectors, a Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, ten Assistant Deputy Inspectors ~~of~~ for Kannada schools, two for Hindustani Schools, and one for Sanskrit schools The improvement in the inspectorate was effected gradually, the class of sub-deputy inspectors who had failed to give satisfaction being abolished in 1891, and eight District Deputy Inspectors with three Assistant Deputies being appointed

appointed at the same time The grades of the inspecting staff were revised in 1902, and their pay and classes assimilated to those of the teaching staff The final revision took place in July 1905 The present organisation of the inspectorate has ~~produced~~ conduced to better control and supervision over all the schools and greatly improved the condition of education Special examinations for admission to the grades of Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors would be useful to improve the technical qualifications of inspecting officers At the same time preference may be given to those who have taken the L T Degrees

(13) Codes -- The Mysore Educational Rules were compiled from the standing Orders and Circulars of the Department issued since 1890 and were sanctioned by Government in November 1907 Similarly the Inspection Code which was compiled from previous Orders and Circulars as well as the Rules sanctioned by Government in previous years was sanctioned and published in 1907 The grant-in-aid Rules of 1873 are still in force with the addition of rules relating to aided indigenous schools and night schools, and old established but unwritten rules regarding fixed monthly, building, furniture and apparatus grants An upto date grant-in-aid Code is an an urgent need of the Department

(14) Local Examinations -- The system of Local Examinations in Mysore is too important to be omitted in the retrospect Before 1890 there were two examinations called Pupils' and Teachers' Examinations A Lower Secondary Examination was organised and first held in December 1891 to test the results of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools in the State This examination is open to the objections that can be urged to centralised public examinations for pupils of young age It would undoubtedly be better to hold the examination in the school where the pupil is educated if it were possible With a view to lessen the hardship and

and excitement of the examination to young pupils the number of centres has been increased to 33 and may be increased to a still larger number in future The Middle School Examinations of other parts of India were held in the English language even in non-language subjects, and did a lot of harm by encouraging unhealthy cram in a foreign language and compelling little children to compose in it before they were able to do so The Mysore Lower Secondary Examination has always been held in the vernacular except in the English language or when the vernacular of the candidate is English This rule which had to be enforced against an immense amount of popular prejudice in favour of English has made ~~deprived~~ the examination free from ~~of all its~~ harmful effects on the education of the young The examination is extremely popular and has given great stimulus to lower secondary education in both Kannada and English Besides this examination the Department has organised an Upper Secondary Examination in vernacular of almost the same standard as the Matriculation Examination, but including a knowledge of Hygiene, theoretical and practical agriculture and other subjects useful to teachers, Teachers' Certificate Examinations of the Lower and Upper Secondary Grades, a Kannada Pandits' Examination which tests the knowledge of both Kannada and Sanskrit literature, and a Moulvis' Examination organised on the model of the Punjab University Examinations which tests the knowledge of Urdu, Persian and Arabic There are also special examinations in
a/ practical Agriculture and sewing All the ~~Lower-Secondary~~ Local Examinations are extremely popular and doing a great deal of good for the education of the masses

(~~xi~~) Curricula -- The curricula of Primary and Middle Schools have been revised more than once and brought upto date The recent introduction of Kindergarten methods of instruction requires a further revision of the Primary curriculum at an early date,

(~~xi~~) Normal Instruction --- In the absence of Normal

Normal Schools it was necessary to open vacation classes in 1893 at the head quarters of all districts to teach Hygiene, Agriculture and drill to 409 teachers of Vernacular schools The Mysore Normal School was established in 1894 to impart general education to teachers as well as to prepare them for the Teachers' Certificate Examinations of the primary and lower secondary grades In 1896-7 two District Normal Schools were opened at Kolar and Shimoga to prepare teachers for the Lower Secondary Examination and for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Primary Grade Of the 3419 teachers of primary and middle schools on 30 the June 1909, 81 per cent have passed an educational with or without a Normal test During the last two years special classes have been held in Mysore in which large numbers of teachers have received instruction in Kindergarten subjects The Lower Secondary course of the Mysore Normal School has been confined to normal training, and a proposal is before Government to convert the two district normal schools into purely training institutions The opening of a secondary department for the training of English teachers in connection with the Mysore Normal School requires early attention

~~(17)~~ The formation of an Educational Museum on a large scale chiefly consisting of a most valuable and instructive collection of exhibits presented by the Board of Education of England has been sanctioned Two Educational Exhibitions have already been held in Mysore during the last three years and may in future be held annually in connection with the museum in Bangalore

~~(18)~~ Improvement of Kannada Literature -- From the provision for the Encouragement of Authors a large number of useful books written in modern style for schools and general reading have been patronised Periodicals containing similar literature are also subsidised The 'Granthamale' publishes translations and modern works in Kannada The 'Kavyakalanidhi' reproduces old literary works from hitherto unpublishe

~~A S.S~~ manuscr

(Ref) ~~CHAPTER I~~--- General Statistics

3 Noteworthy events of the year -- The following events of the year are worthy of special mention -

(1) School fees were abolished, ~~firstly,~~ during the year, firstly in the IV and V classes of all Village Elementary Schools, secondly, in the Upper and Lower Primary classes of all Taluk Vernacular Schools and lastly in all Anglo-Vernacular Schools from the Second class downwards, with effect from 1st September 1908 The effect of this measure has been to make primary education which had been free in the village schools alone, free in all the schools of the State

(2) The study of English was made compulsory in all Anglo-Vernacular Schools from the Third Class upwards This measure is likely to give a great impulse to English Education in the State

(3) The minimum limit of pay of all school masters which had been raised from Rs 7 to Rs 8 in the previous year was increased once for all to Rs 10 with effect from 1st July 1908 This beneficial measure has greatly improved the prospects of school masters and helped to increase the efficiency of primary schools

(4) The introduction of Religious and Moral instruction into the schools of the State was sanctioned with effect from 1st November 1908 A conference of departmental officers and other experts was held in December 1908 to frame curricula of religious and moral teaching for Hindu pupils, and the new curricula were brought into force from January 1909 For pupils of the Infant I and II classes a number of wall pictures of Puranic incidents have been purchased, and stories have been written in explanation of them A revised edition of Mr M S Puttanna's Nitichintamani written in very simple language is ready for the press A collection of suitable religious prayers and devotional songs for use in schools has been prepared and is ready to be sent to the press

From Anglo-Vernacular class II or Vernacular class IV to Form VI a scheme of religious instruction based on the Sanatana Dharma Series has been prescribed A scheme of religious and moral instruction for Mahomedan pupils of a purely non-sectarian character was prepared by a special Committee of Mahomedan gentlemen and was also brought into force from January For giving moral instruction in High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools a numberof books have been recommended The department has made a beginning in the organisation of religious and moral instruction and its further progress will have to be guided with care It will be necessary shortly to teach the best methods of giving direct moral instruction and moral training to teachers in the Normal Schools

(5) Additions to the staffs, and additional accommoda-tion and equipment required for the Intermediate classes of the two First Grade Colleges in accordance with the New University Regulations were sanctioned Groups I & II of subjects for the Intermediate Examination are taught in the Central College, Groups III &IV in the Maharaja's College and Group III in the Maharani's Col-lege Mysore Details of the arrangements carried out will be found in the chapter on University and College Education

(6) The High School department of the Central Col-lege was separated from the College department and was formed with the addition of more classes into a large and fully organised High School called the Bangalore High School, which is held at present in the building of the Anglo-Vernacular School Fort Bangalore A new building has been sanctioned for the Bangalore High School which will be constructed in a central position in the vicinity of the Central College

(7) I was deputed in January last to study the work-ing of the system of Compulsory Primary Education in

in Boroda I have submitted a full Report on Compulsory Education in Baroda State as it existed at the time of my visit, together with proposals for the introduction of compulsory education in the first instance into the cities of Bangalore and Mysore

(8) An Educational Exhibition was held for the second time during the Dasara Holidays of 1908 in the Jubilee Institute at Mysore A most interesting and valuable collection of specially prepared Exhibits of the best Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools of England was very kindly presented to the Mysore Education Department by the Board of Education of England I have not known such a large and varied collection in any part of India Exhibits from the schools of the State were also collected which showed the remarkable progress made by them in the Kindergarten work of primary classes within the short space of a year or two It is proposed to form a permanent Educational Museum in Bangalore of the collection presented by the Board of Education of England and to keep it open all the year for the benefit of school masters

(9) Nine sloyd centres for pupils of High and Anglo-vernacular schools in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Chikmaglur, Hassan and Channapatna were opened in the early part of the year and were placed in charge of two Supervisors of Sloyd and sixteen teachers of Government Schools who had undergone special training under Mr Gustaf Larsson of the Sloyd Training School of Boston The nine sloyd centres were formed into two circles for inspection and control and placed under the two supervisors of sloyd All the sloyd centres except those of Shimoga and Chikmaglur came into full working order at the end of September 1908, and those at Shimoga and Chikmaglur commenced work in January 1909 on account of the late arrival of tools ordered from foreign

foreign countries The nine centres together have been fitted up with 180 sloyd benches and provide for the instruction of 1260 boys on the whole The pupils have taken to sloyd with great enthusiasm and the models and drawings prepared by them have been pronounced to be very neat and in some cases excellent During the latter part of the year materials for paper sloyd or cardboard construction were ordered, and twelve centres for paper sloyd were started under trained teachers, The work done at all centres was highly satisfactory

(10) Miss Hart, an American specialist in Kindergarten instruction, worked in the Maharani's College from June to October, when she resigned Special Normal classes for cardboard work and paper-folding were held at nine centres during the last summer vacation under eighteen trained teachers Altogether about 260 teachers of different grades of schools, English and Vernacular, were trained and certificates were awarded to all those that underwent the training successfully

(11) At the suggestion and with the hearty cooperation of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, arrangements have been made for the periodical medical examination of school children and for the regular attendance of unhealthy pupils at the local hospitals

(12) Sanction was obtained for a special provision of Rs 1500 for the replacement of male teachers in Government girls schools by competent female teachers

4 Number of schools and scholars.-- It is satisfactory to note that there was a considerable rise in the number and strength of schools during the year under report The number of public institutions increased by only one from 2366 to 2367 but the attendance in them increased from 101,614 to 113,251 or by 11637 The fact that so many as 42 institutions, chiefly unaided, ceased to exist and 43 Government schools were newly

newly opened during the course of the year, accounts for the small increase in the total number of public institutions The average monthly attendance increased from 98124 to 106,878 At the same time the number of private institutions increased from 1780 to 1943 or by 163 and their attendance from 21492 to 25757 or by 4265 The total number of public and private institutions during the year was 4310 with an attendance of 139008 pupils against 123106 pupils in the previous year The increase in attendance in both kinds of schools together was 15,902 Of the total number on the rolls in all institutions both public and private 117,570 were boys and 21,438 were girls These statistics of schools and scholars are a record of the most rapid progress ever made in any one year in the history of education in Mysore The increase in attendance has chiefly occurred in Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools for boys and in Primary schools for boys and girls, and is due to three main causes firstly to the diminution of the severity of plague, secondly to the increase in the number of departmental institutions and thirdly and chiefly to the statemanlike measures adopted during the year by His Highness' Government for the abolition of fees in the Middle School classes of all Village Elementary Schools and in the Primary classes of all Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools of the Department The attendance of primary schools increased by 8000 and that of Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys by 4000 The increase of attendance in all Hindustani Schools was about 2000

The number of schools closed on account of plague or other epidemic disease during the year was small, only 63 schools having been closed in 1908-09 for periods varying from a fortnight to six months, against 275 schools closed in 1907-08 Exclusive of Hindustani schools seven schools were closed in the Bangalore

Bangalore District, one in Kolar, eight in Tumkur, two in Kadur, six in Shimoga and twenty three in Mysore The number of Hindustani Schools closed altogether was sixteen

5 Percentage of scholars to population of school-age -- The percentage of boys at school to male population of school-age rose from 25 2 to 28 4 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 4 72 to 5 3, the percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age being 17 0 against 15 06 in the previous year The rise in percentages is encouraging The percentages of boys and girls at school to the male and female population of school-age respectively in 1907-08 were 31 3 and 5 9 in Madras, 32 4 and 6 0 in Bombay, 29 8 and 3 5 in Bengal, 23 0 and 2 2 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 16 44 and 1 38 in the United Provinces and 10 62 and 2 56 in Punjab

6 Comparative table of schools and scholars in 1907-1908 and 1908-09 -- The following table compares in detail the number of schools and scholars in 1907-08 and 1908-09 -

Institutions	Number of institutions		Number of Pupils		Differenc
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
University Education					
Colleges, English, for men	2	2	416	433	17
Do -- for women	1	1	1	1	
Colleges Oriental	4	4	152	159	7
School Education, General					
Secondary Schools -					
High Schools, English, for boys	14	14	3532	3572	40
Middle Schools, English, for boys	118	120	14283	18195	3912
Middle Schools, Vernacular for boys	123	86	9937	8786	-1151
High Schools, English for girls	2	2	28	26	-2
Middle Schools, English, for girls	7	7	798	687	-111
Middle Schools, Vernacular, for girls	40	44	3901	4458	557
Primary Schools -					
For boys	1777	1801	56851	63898	7047
For Girls	206	218	9273	10179	906
School Education, Special					
Training Schools, for masters	3	3	187	212	25
Do , for mistresses	2	2	13	26	13
Industrial Schools for males	18	19	800	1081	281
Do , for females	1	1	88	117	29
Sanskrit Schools	43	41	1244	1278	34
Commercial Schools	2	2	54	75	21
Schools for deaf, dumb and blind boys	2	2	24	26	2
Engineering School	1	1	32	42	10
Total	2366	2367	101614	113251	11637
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS					
Advanced	3	6	162	174	12
Elementary	1777	1937	21330	25583	4253
Total	1780	1943	21492	25757	4265
Grand Total	4146	4310	123106	139008	15902

7 6 Average monthly and daily attendance of all public institutions -- The average monthly number on the rolls of all public institutions increased from 98124 to 106878 The average daily attendance was 81800 or 76 54 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls against 72373 or 73 75 per cent in 1907-08

807.6 9 75.5

8 1 Proportion of schools and scholars to population and area -- The distribution of the various grades of public and private institutions by districts is given in Appendix B (1) Mysore had the largest number of public institutions viz , 480 and Kadur had the smallest number viz , 102 ~~The proportion of pupils~~ Mysore had also the largest number of private institutions viz 376, while Kolar had the smallest number viz , 159 The proportion of pupils to total population increased from 1 in 44 to 1 in 39, the highest proportion viz , 1 in 31 being shown by Tumkur and the lowest proportion viz , 1 in 51 by Kadur The average number of square miles to a village with one or more public or private institutions for the whole province was the same as for the previous year viz , 8, Hassan having one institution for every five square miles and Kadur one for every eleven square miles The percentage of male pupils to male population of school-age was highest in Chitaldrug, being 40 16, and it was lowest in Kadur, being 21 72 In the percentage of female pupils to female population of school-age Bangalore takes the first place, having 9 06 per cent, Chitaldrug coming last, having only 2 47 per cent There were 1698 public institutions and 1943 private institutions for the 4609 villages having more than 300 inhabitants, against 1672 public institutions and 1780 private institutions in 1907-08 In proportion to the number of villages Mysore had the largest number of village schools both public and private, while Kadur had the smallest number of public village schools and Kolar

Kolar the smallest number of private village schools Statements showing the above statistics in detail are given in Appendix B (2-5)

9 The tables showing the number of boys and girls at each stage of instruction in all public institutions and their classification based upon the wealth and occupation of parents are given in Appendix B (6-7)

The tabular statement showing the number of pupils in public institutions according to the languages learnt is given in Appendix B (8) Altogether 11615 learnt English, 3228 Sanskrit, 3536 other classical languages, 93994 learnt Kannada and 13192 Hindustani

/0 Percentage of scholars at each stage to total number of scholars.-- The percentages of boys and girls at each stage to the total number of pupils in Public Institutions are given in the subjoined table -

	High	Middle English	Middle Vernacular	Upper Primary Vernacular	Lower Primary Vernacular
Boys	2 08	9 18	3 96	16 01	68 77
Girls	21	1 75	1 93	8 65	87 46

// ~~10~~ Distribution of scholars of Public Institutions by caste or creed -- Of the pupils of Public Institutions 87891 were High Caste Hindus, 16886 were Mahomedans, 445 were Europeans, 2457 were Native Christia 2467 were of low castes, and 3105 were classed as under 'others' A statement showing the details of distribution is given in Appendix B (9)

12 Expenditure on Public Instruction.-- The following table classifies the net direct expenditure on the different grades of institutions as well as all indirect expenditure together with the sources from which these two kinds of expenditure are met Of the total

total expenditure on education, 8 35 per cent was spent on Colleges, 9 57 per cent on High Schools for boys, 14 30 per cent on Middle Schools for boys, 19 16 per cent on Primary Schools for boys, 11 77 per cent on girls schools, and 9 28 per cent on schools for special instruc-tion While the percentages of expenditure on Collegiate and Secondary education of boys have slightly diminished, that on primary education of boys increased by nearly four per cent But this increase is more apparent than real on account of the fact that several of the old Taluk Branch Schools which are of the Middle Standard have been classified as Primary Schools in accordance with the recent order of Government designating all Taluk Branch and Hobli schools, irrespective of their standards of instruction, as Village Elementary schools The indirect expenditure was 27 57 per cent of the total expenditure, against 26 18 per cent in the previous year The cost of Direction and Inspection together was 7 01 per cent of the total cost against 7 44 per cent in 1907-08 While the percentage of the cost of Direction and Inspection to the total expenditure from State Revenues was 12 67 for Mysore, the corresponding percentages in 1907-08 were 20 91 for Madras, 9 3 for Bombay, 17 54 for Bengal, 23 99 for the Central Provinces and Berar, 14 65 for Punjab and 13 54 for the United Provinces Except the Presidency of Bombay all other British Provinces spent far larger percentages on Direction and Inspection than Mysore

(See Table next page)

Institutions	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total	Percentages
English Colleges for boys	93373	-	-	10291	-	103664	6 4
English Colleges for girls	8515	-	-	-	-	8515	0 53
Oriental Colleges	21760	264	6	-	851	22875	1 41
High Schools for boys	86437	-	1200	52423	14715	154775	9 57
Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys	96603	8706	5629	53497	13187	177622	10 98
Vernacular Middle schools for boys	32106	-	14014	3215	4338	53673	3 32
Primary schools for boys	35548	250672	2266	2870	18590	309946	19 16
High Schools for girls	14098	-	-	72	479	14649	0 91
Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls	16460	-	480	2888	15438	35266	2 18
Vernacular Middle schools for girls	46894	-	550	71	15773	63288	3 91
Primary Schools for girls	47181	7354	1149	2	21381	77067	4 77
Schools for special instruction	47780	41394	1575	3291	56001	150041	9 28
Buildings	54901	21815	-	-	9884	86600	5 35
Furniture and Apparatus	18845	3834	-	-	-	22679	1 40
Direction	32162	-	-	-	-	32162	1 99
Inspection	81129	-	-	-	-	81129	5 02
Scholarships	49462	17308	-	-	22532	89302	5 52
Miscellaneous	110798	6076	300	14331	2562	134067	8 29
Total for 1908-09	894052	357423	27163	142951	195731	1617320	100 0
Total for 1907-08	819291	275857	26550	151449	191767	1464914	100 0

Note -- The expenditure from Local Funds shown above includes a grant from State Funds to Local Funds of Rs 48,588

13 Percentage of expenditure from each source to total cost -- Of the total expenditure on education during the year 55 28 per cent was met from State Funds, 22 10 per cent from Local Rates or Cesses, 1 68 per cent from Municipal Funds, 8 84 per cent from

from fees and 12 10 per cent from all other sources While the expenditure from State and Municipal Funds remained almost the same and that from fees decreased by nearly two per cent, the expenditure from Local Funds increased by nearly four per cent The expenditure from other sources showed a decrease of one per cent The diminution of expenditure from fees was due to the abolition of fees for Primary education in all Government institutions While the percentage of expenditure from fees to total cost was only 8 84 in Mysore for 1908-09, it was 35 0 in Madras, 19 2 in Bombay, 36 9 in Bengal, 6 76 in the Central Provinces, 19 9 in Punjab and 19 03 in the United Provinces, for the Official Year 1907-08 The proportion of fee income to total expenditure is thus far below that of other Provinces in British India except the Central Provinces Similarly the percentage of expenditure from "other Sources" in Mysore is not even one-half of that obtained in Madras or Bombay While it was 25 1 in Madras and 26 7 in Bombay for 1907-08, it was only 12 10 in Mysore for 1908-09

14 ~~13~~. <u>The share of each class of institutions in the total expenditure</u> -- Of the total expenditure on education Rs 866259 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs 3997 on Municipal Board Schools, Rs 293846 on aided institutions, Rs 7279 on unaided institutions, Rs 109279 on buildings and furniture, and Rs 336660 under the head "General" which includes the cost of Direction Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous charges such as those of the Central Book Depot, the Oriental Library, the Educational Library and Museum &c

15 <u>Fees</u> -- ~~Teh~~ The income from fees decreased still further from Rs 151449 to 142951 or by Rs 8498 on account of the abolition of fees in all Anglo-Vernacular Schools from the Second Class downwards, in all Taluk Vernacular Schools from the third class downwards and in

in the fourth and fifth classes of all village elementary schools with effect from 1st September 1908 The fee receipts from purely Government Institutions fell from 93932 to 84356 or by Rs 9576 Had it not been for the introduction of Compulsory English Education into all Anglo-Vernacular Schools from the third class upwards and the consequent rise in the fee income of these schools, the fall in the income from fees of Government institutions would have been considerably greater Of the total fee income Rs 80098 was credited to State Funds, Rs 17237 to the Village School Funds, Rs 1352 to Local Funds General, Rs 422 to Municipal Funds and Rs 43842 to private funds Out of the amount credited to the Village School Funds Rs 14331 was recovered from fees for admission to the Mysore Local Examinations, the cost of which is borne by the Village School Fund

16 <u>Average cost of education per head of population</u> -- The average cost of education per head of population increased from annas ~~4~~ and pies five to annas four and pies nine, and the cost to State Funds per head from annas two and pies five to ~~annas~~ annas two and pies seven The corresponding percentages for Madras were four annas and six pies, and two annas respectively

four/

17 ~~16~~ <u>Percentage of fees to total cost in boys' institutions</u> -- In English Colleges the average annual fee per pupil was Rs 24-13-9, the average cost per pupil was Rs 250-6-0 and the percentage of fees to total cost was 9 93 The percentage of fees to total cost was 28 73 in Government High Schools, 44 30 in Aided High Schools, 28 62 and 4 43 respectively in Government Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, 20 75 and 4 47 in ~~both the~~ Board A V and Vernacular Middle Schools, and 37 92 and 12 76 in Aided A V and Vernacular Middle Schools, 0 38 in Government Primary Schools and 4 73 in Aided Primary schools A tabular

tabular statement showing the percentages in all grades of institutions is given in Appendix B (10)

18 ~~17~~ Montaly Grants-in-aid -- The amount of grants-in-aid paid from State Funds during the year was Rs 98323, from the Village School Fund Rs 4408, from the Local Funds General Rs 17724 and from Municipal Funds Rs 9574 From the State Funds Rs 13320 was allotted to High Schools, Rs 27197 to A V and Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs 22935 to A,V and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs 17100 to Sanskrit Colleges and schools, Rs 8439 to Industrial and other special institutions, Rs 7561 to Students' Hostels, and Rs 1771 to scholarships in aided institutions for boys and girls A statement of grants-in-aid paid from different sources to the several grades of institutions is given in Appendix B (11)

19 Building and other lump sum grants -- The grants allotted from State Funds on account of building and other lump sum charges amounted to Rs 8000, of which Rs 7950 was paid for building works and Rs 12-12-0 for furniture

20 ~~19~~ Expenditure on School Buildings.--- During the year under report a sum of Rs 34635-4-9 was spent on the buildings of Taluk and Village schools, Rs 12820-9-3 being paid from the State Funds on account of Taluk School buildings and Rs 21814-11-6 being paid from the Village School Funds for village school ~~houses~~ houses

The new buildings of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Malur, Tiptur, and Kunigal were completed during the year under report The work of constructing new buildings for the accommodation of the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Chitamani and Turuvekere was taken in hand The new building of the Government Hindustani Boys' School Shikarpur approached completion The building of the Anglo-Vernacular School, at Belur was extended Th

The Arkalgud Anglo-Vernacular school was improved The work of repairing the Taluk Kannada Boys' School Mandya was completed The Village School buildings at Sakrepatna and Lalvalli were completed during the year In the Bangalore District two new village school buildings at Vadegenahalli and Shikbanavar were taken in hand In the Kolar District three new village school houses at Manchenabele, Bhaktaramalli and Masti were commenced In the Tumkur District eleven new village school houses were started In the Chitaldrug District six new buildings for village schools were commenced In each of the Mysore and Kadur Districts one village school building was commenced In the Shimoga District three buildings for village schools were commenced

Public Works Department Expenditure on Educational buildings.-- The Public Works Department spent Rs 34130 from its own budget on educational buildings The following are the chief items of expenditure: A sum of Rs 2738 was spent on extending the Central College building Additional rooms were constructed on the upper floor of each of the wings of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in order to provide for the increased accommodation rendered necessary under the New Regulations of the Madras University, and a sum of Rs 18857 was spent during the year out of the estimated cost of Rs 19472 The building of the Drawing and Modelling classes of the Mysore Normal School was completed at a total cost of Rs 41~~5~~66

Chapter II - Controlling Agencies

(21) The Inspector General. The difficulties under which I worked during the previous year continued during the year under report The work in the Office of the Inspector General has been very heavy Upon my representations Government very kindly appointed Mr C R Reddy B A (Cantab) as my personal Assistant from 23 November 1908, but he was new to office work and was not able to give me much relief till about the end of the official year

During the year I inspected the Wesleyan Mission and London Mission High Schools in Bangalore, the Wesleyan Mission High School and Marimallappa's High School in Mysore, and paid several visits to the Maharani's College and the Industrial School in Mysore In January I was away on leave at Bombay and was deputed to visit Baroda to study the system of Compulsory Education in the Baroda State I have submitted to Government a full report of my visit, and made suggestions for introducing Compulsory Education into the cities of Bangalore and Mysore

Mr C Vasudevaiya, Office Assistant was retired on superannuation pension from July 1909 He joined the office in 1890 and to the date of retirement uniformly gave me valuable help both in the office and administrative work ~~Hi~~ His conscientious industry, high character and sound judgment have been always of great use to me

I would take this opportunity to add a word in commendation of the ready and cheerful help which the officials of the Inspector General's Office have always rendered to me The work has been growing more heavy and responsible every year, and it is greatly to their credit that they have performed it cheerfully on low pay compared with that of officials of other headquarters offices I trust that Government may be pleased to sanction the small increases recommended by me at an early date

22 ~~21~~ Circle Inspectors Mr C Krishna Rao B A was Inspector of Schools Bangalore Circle till the middle of January when he was appointed Headmaster of the new Government High School, Bangalore and his place was taken up by Mr T R Venkataswamy Nayudu B A , Professor of Mathematics, Maharaja's College, Mysore Mr Venkataswamy Nayudu took charge of ~~the~~ the office of Inspector on the forenoon of the 5th February 1909 Mr Krishna Rao toured and inspected for 70 days 42 schools of which 8 were High Schools, 16 Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, 14 primary schools, 4 Sanskrit or other special schools He spent 65 days in examining schools, the number of pupils examined being 1809 He submitted 22 inspection reports on schools examined by him and reviewed 232 reports received from the Deputy Inspectors Mr Krishna Rao did his work with great energy and conscientiousness His reports and reviews were always full of valuable information and criticisms, and he took pains to improve the methods of education and to suggest to Headmasters the use of the most upto date text-books Mr Venkataswamy Nayudu was on tour for only 20 days before the end of the year and inspected 37 schools of which two were High Schools, 15 Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, 16 primary schools and 4 Sanskrit or other special schools He submitted 8 reports on schools inspected by him and reviewed 312 reports received from Deputy Inspectors His inspection reports and reviews were ~~perfunctory and did not throw much light on the real state of schools or give useful advice for the guidance of Head and Assistant Masters~~ unsatisfactory and suggestions Not Satisfactory Mr M Srinivasa Rao B A was in charge of the Mysore Circle throughout the year He was 198 days in camp and inspected 192 institutions of which 6 were High Schools, 74 Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, 92 primary schools, and 20 Sanskrit and other special schools He also paid visits of surprise to 5 High Schools, 3 Anglo-Vernacular and 4 Girls' schools He spent 157 days in examining schools, the number of pupils examined being

9592 He submitted inspection reports on 65 schools and reviewed 444 reports received from the Deputy Inspectors He worked hard and energetically and did his best to improve the schools in his Circle He was assisted by two Deputy Inspectors in the examination of the lower departments of some of the schools

Both the Inspectors complain of the enormous quantity of office work and the inadequacy of the present clerical staff to cope with it I regret that my recommendation to strengthen the clerical staff of Inspecting officers did not meet with the approval of Government Some relief was afforded however in respect of inspection work by a Circular (No 1 dated 10th July 1908) issued at the beginning of the official year by which Deputy Inspectors are required to inspect regularly all Anglo-Vernacular Schools in their respective districts as well as Girls' Schools at District Haedquarters from time to time, and to review and check the monthly attendance and progress reports of these schools and to submit them with ~~his~~ their remarks to the Circle Inspectors & Deputy Inspectors were thus given a share in the inspection of schools within easy reach which once were under their sole control The control of these schools however even now remains with the Inspectors to whom recommendations are made by Deputy Inspectors This readjustment of the duties of inspection has rendered supervision over the work of importa schools more effective, but does not obviate the necessity for the employment of more hands for the office work of the Circle Inspectors

23 <u>Deputy Inspectors.</u> Mr K N Virabhadraiya B A , Deputy Inspector of Bangalore was on circuit for 165 days and inspected 151 schools which included 45 schools in charge of Assistant Deputy Inspectors He also helped in the inspection of the lower departments of two High Schools at Bangalore Only one school in the district which was closed on account of plague was not inspected He ~~revised~~ reviewed 307 inspectio reports of Assistant Deputy Inspectors Mr S Gopala Rao

Deputy Inspector of Kolar was on circuit for 208 days and inspected 104 schools, besides helping the Inspector in the examination of 6 other schools Nine schools of which 5 were temporarily closed for plague remained uninspected in the district at the end of the year He reviewed 191 inspection reports Mr B Tirumalachar B A Deputy Inspector of Shimoga was on tour for 198 days, inspected 154 schools including 2 in the Assistant Deputy Inspector's range and paid surprise visits to 35 schools which were in his own charge and to 40 schools in the Assistant Deputy Inspector's charge One new village elementary school opened late in the year was not inspected Mr N Shama Rao B A , Deputy Inspector of Chitaldrug was on tour for 129 days and inspected 98 schools of which 10 were in the Assistant Deputy Inspector's range Mr M Ramaswamaiya B A , Deputy Inspector, Mysore District was on circuit for 142 days and inspected 87 schools He also visited 142 other schools of which 128 were in the Assistant Deputy Inspectors' ranges As in the previous year he gave me valuable help as Secretary of the Educational Exhibition which was held at Mysore during the Dasara festival The Exhibition, the Teachers' Certificate Examinations and the inspections of numerous and important schools in Mysore City kept him at Headquarters for ~~3½ months~~ three months and a half during the year Mr S Rangacharlu, Deputy Inspector of Tumkur was on tour for 209 days and inspected 98 schools in his own charge besides inspecting or visiting 39 other schools Only one village elementary school in the district remained uninspected at the end of the year He reviewed 226 reports of Assistant Deputy Inspectors Mr Rangacharlu retired at the end of the official year As an Inspecting officer he always worked with zeal, energy and conscientiousness Mr ~~B~~ M K Tirumalachar B A Deputy Inspector of Hassan was on circuit for 208 days and inspected 165 schools of which 156 were in his direct charge He was not able to inspect 5 Village Indigenous Schools and 3 village elementary schools which were newly started He helped the Inspector in examining 8 school

Mr H N Venkataramanaiya B A , Deputy Inspector of Kadur was on tour for 177 days and inspected 86 schools of which 75 were under his direct control, and paid visits to 22 schools for the second time He also visited 6 Hindustani schools and assisted the Inspector in examining the High School at Chikmagalur Five Village Indigenous Schools and one aided Sanskrit school of the district which were closed at the time of inspection were not inspected Mr Mahomed Beig B A , Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools inspected 129 schools besides paying occasional visits to the more important ones Of the 129 schools, 107 were in the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore which were under his direct control, 20 in the Districts of Kolar and Tumkur which form the East Circle of Hindustani Schools and two were in the Hassan District which together with Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug form the West Circle for Hindustani Schools He inspected one school for the second time and also paid surprise visits to two Anglo-Vernacular Schools and a Kannada Village Elementary School He was on circuit for 135 days and reviewed 271 inspection reports received from his two Assistants

Assistant Deputy Inspectors There were as in the previous year 12 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, two each for Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts, one each for the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and for the East and West Ranges of Hindustani Schools The place of the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit Schools remained vacant during the year, the Sanskrit Schools being inspected by the District Deputy Inspectors There was a change of hands in some of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors' ranges Mr B Ramaiya was transferred from Shimoga to Tumkur Mr P Subba Rao was transferred from the North Range, Kolar, to the Shimoga District and was succeeded by Mr Alwar Iyengar B A from the Tumkur District The office of the Assistant Deputy Inspector of East Range, Tumkur District, was removed from Tumkur to Maddagiri The average number of schools inspected by the Assistant Deputy Inspectors was 118, the highest number inspected being 174

174 by Mr Lakshminarasimhaiya B A , Assistant Deputy Inspector, Mysore South and the lowest being 91 by Mr K Tirunarana-~~yya~~ Iyengar, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Kolar South The average number of days for which the Assistant Deputy Inspec-ors were in camp was 179, the highest number of days spent in camp being 227 by Mr Madhava Rao, Assistant Deputy Inspector, East Range, Tumkur, and the lowest number being 134 by Mr K Subba Rao, who was on leave for 24 days and remained at Headquarters for 11 days in charge of the Deputy Inspector's office before his transfer to Shimoga Of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Hindustani Schools, Mr Ahmed Hussain in charge of the East Circle was in camp for 225 days and inspected 115 schools, and Mr Mahomed Davud who was in charge of the West Circle was in camp for 170 days and inspected 78 schools On the whole the work done by the Assistant Deputy Inspectors was satisfactory Mr M Narain Rao B A ,B I and Mr M Lakminarasimhaiya B A , Assistant Deputy Inspectors Mysore District in addition to their own duties performed the duties of Assistant Secretaries of the Educational Exhibition of 1908 and gave valuable help

The total number of schools which remained uninspected throughout the State at the end of the official year was only 44 of which a considerable number were closed temporarily for plague or famine A large number of schools chiefly village elementary schools were either inspected or visited a second time by the Inspecting Officers Besides finishing their own allotted work the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors were able to assist the officers above them in the examination of schools There has been a marked improvement during the year in the inspection of schools since the strengthening of the Inspectorate by the appointment of two Circle Inspectors and additional Assistant Deputy Inspectors The work of the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors as well as the work and progress of the schools in their charge now came under closer supervision and scrutiny than they did before the appointment of the Circle Inspectors The Circle Inspect-

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also afford considerable relief to the Central office by attending to many administrative matters falling within their powers The appointment of Circle Inspectors at a moderate cost has proved to be of great advantage to the efficiency of the Department

24 School Committees. With a few exceptions the village school Committees cooperated with the schoolmasters in promoting the interests of the schools in their villages and their assistance is acknowledged by the Inspecting officers The relations between the school masters and the Committees were generally all that could be desired Many of the Committees executed petty repairs to the school buildings at their own cost, a few helped in the construction of small buildings for the use of schools or for the residence of masters and supplied small articles of furniture

25 Visits of Revenue Officers. The number of visits paid to schools by these officers was 625 being 15 more than in the previous year Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Hassan show a decided improvement in the number of visits, while Tumkur and Mysore show a perceptible decrease, owing probably to the heavy work thrown on the Revenue officers by an impending famine The ~~total~~ visits from the Revenue officers on the whole continued to be far too few, when it is considered that there are about 2000 public primary schools in the State The following table shows the number of visits for each District -

Why blank?

Officers										
Deputy Commissioners	1			6	8	13	10	4	3	45
Assistant Commissioners	23	17	13	16	28	10	13	3	14	137
Amildars & Dy Amildars	64	35	22	51	46	29	25	12	16	300
Other Government Officers	26	13	22	25	22	18	3	4	10	143
Total	114	65	57	98	104	70	51	23	43	625

Chapter III - University and College Education

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26 Results of the B A Degree Examination of 1908.

From the Central College, Bangalore 31 out of 52 passed in the English Language Division, and 29 out of 35 in the Second Language Division, and 27 out of 53 in the Science Division, three being placed in the First Class in Physics Of the successful candidates in the ~~last~~ division, 4 passed in Mathematics, 14 in Physics and 9 in Geology The Arni Medal for Physics and the Cromarty Prize for Geology were Carried off by candidates from the Central College Three first classes and two University prizes are a good record for the Central College

Science/

The Maharaja's College sent up 13 for the English Language Division of whom 5 passed, all in the third class For the Second Language Division 5 appeared in Kanarese and 3 in Sanskrit, all of whom were successful Two out of eight passed in Mathematics and all the five sent up passed in History

The percentages of passes for the whole Presidency were 37 8 for the English Language, 80 2 for the Second Language, 50 for Physics and 44 3 for Mathematics and 65 1 for History The two Colleges were above the average in the first two divisions the Central College doing far better in English than the Maharaja's College The Central College obtained the average percentage in Physics, and the Maharaja's College a percentage of 100 in History against 65 1 for the University and of 25 in Mathematics against 44 3 for the University Three ex-students of the Central College passed in the English Language Division, 3 in the Second Language Division and 3 in the Science Division Similarly 4 ~~Ex~~-students of the Maharaja's College passed in the English Language Division and 3 in History A statement showing the precentages of success in the different divisions is given in Appendix B (13)

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27 Results of the F A Examination of December 1908

The number that appeared from the Central College for the

F A Examination was 87 of whom 42 were successful, one being placed in the First Class Eleven former students of the College also passed The Maharaja's College passed 27 out of 44 examined, one of them taking a First Class The results were above the average, 39 8 per cent of the candidates having passed from the whole Presidency A tabular statement of the results is given in Appendix B (14)

28 The Arts Colleges. — The number on the rolls of the Arts Colleges, including the Maharani's College which had one girl in the Junior Intermediate Class, increased from 417 to 434 The expenditure on the Colleges amounted to Rs 1,12,179 or Rs 573 more than in the previous year The expenditure on the Central College and the Maharaja's College together amounted to Rs 1,03,664 to which fees contributed Rs 10,291 or a little less than 10 per cent The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs 197-6-6 for the Central College, and Rs 352-15-9 for the Maharaja's College The College Department of the Maharani's College which had only one pupil cost Rs 8515 Particulars of attendance and expenditure for the three Colleges are given in Appendix B (15

29 The New Regulations of the University — The First Intermediate Class under the New Regulations commenced work in March last The Central College is affiliated in Groups I and II of the Intermediate Examination and in Groupes I, I and III of the B A Degree Examination The Maharaja's College is affiliated in Groups III and IV of the Intermediate Examination and in Groupes V and VI of the B A Degree Examination Government Have decided to teach Mathematics and Science only in the Central College, and History and Languages only in the Maharaja's College It is hoped that a chair for Logic, Psychology and Ethics will shortly be founded in the Maharaja's College These subjects have ceased to be taught since 1884 when the Professorship of the subjects was abolished in the Central College The importance of these subjects to teachers and lawyers can not be denied Neither of the Principals of the two First Grade Colleges has reported the number of stu-

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taking up the different Groups of the Intermediate Examination, but it is understood that about 20 have taken up Group II and about 45 have taken up Group I in the Central College, Very few students have taken up Group IV in the Maharaja's College, the remainder out of a class of 53 students having taken up Group III The Maharani's College is affiliated in Group III of the Intermediate Examination There is one student in the First Intermediate Class According to the New Regulations a Classical or a Second Language is not learnt for the Intermediate Examination unless a student takes up Group IV and studies in the Maharaja's College None of the Colleges has yet been placed under the management of a College Council, the authority of the Principal having till now been supreme and undivided in all internal matters During the year effect was given to the recommendation of the University Inspection Commission of 1905 and the wants of the First Year Intermediate Class formed in Groups I and II were supplied The High School Classes of the College were separated and formed into an independent High School for Bangalore which is located in the building of the Anglo-Vernacular School in the Fort By the removal of the High School Classes to a separate building the Principal found it possible to provide for certain urgent needs A room was set apart for Mathematical drawing and additional space was given to the Library and Reading Room There were many changes in the staff of the College during the year Dr M Srinivasa Rao, Lecturer in Biology left for England on deputation to study higher analytical Chemistry at the end of September 1908 Mr.E P Metcalfe B Sc (London) arrived from England and entered upon his duties as Professor of Physics on 28th November Mr V Sambasiva Iyer B Sc , L T , was appointed full time Professor of Geology for two years from 1st January 1909 Mr.E W Wetherell acted for him during his absence in Baroda on leave Mr C R Narayana Rao M A , L T , was appointed Assistant Professor of Natural Science and joined his appointment in February 1909 The appointment of two Demonstrators in Physics and Natural Science was sanctioned

30 ~~New para~~ Central College

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two assistant masters and two pandits were transferred with the High School Classes to the new High School

tioned

The construction of a separate block of buildings with two storeys on one side of the main building of the College has since the close of the official year been taken in hand by the P W Department, and I am assured by that Department that the work will be pushed on with all possible expedition so as to provide sufficient room for starting the Second Intermediate Class next year The building is estimated to cost Rs 1,20,850 and when completed will afford accommodation for the teaching of Physics in both the Intermediate and B A Classes The main building of the College has not been constructed on a comprehensive plan once for all like the building of the Maharaja's College, but has been enlarged from time to time according to the growing needs of the institution The result is not quite satisfactory and some of the lecture rooms and laboratories are ill adapted for their purposes A sum of Rs 18,450 was sanctioned for science apparatus and laboratory fittings, of which Rs 3179 only was spent before the close of the year The balance of over Rs 15,000 has been reprovided for the same purpose in the Budget of 1909-10 The annual grants for laboratory contingencies and the Library were raised from Rs 1000 and Rs 200 to Rs 2000 and Rs 1500 respectively Since August 1908 the Central College has been placed under the administrative control of the Inspector General in the same way as the Maharaja's College has been from the commencement

The number on the roll on the 30th June was 272 or 1: less than in the previous year Of the total number 73 were in the Senior B A Class, 46 in the Junior B A Class, 88 in the Senior F A Class and 65, of whom one was a female studen in the First Intermediate Class The receipts from fees of the College Classes amounted to Rs 7831 For the Matriculation Examination of 1908, 100 out of 101 on the roll were permitted to appear Of these 39 passed in the second class The results of the higher University Examinations have been stated above

31 Maharaja's College Mr B Dasappa B A was

given 8 months' furlough in continuation of Christmas Vacation and Mr B M Srikanthaiya M A , B L , was appointed to act for him Mr T R Venkataswami Nayudu B A Professor of Mathematics was appointed Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Circle in January 1909, and Mr M Subbaiya B A was transferred from the Anglo-Vernacular School, Tumkur as Assistant Master to teach Logic to the new Intermediate Class, but his health having broken down he took 6 months' leave on medical certificate from 7th June The College provides for the teaching of Logic, History, Sanskrit and Kannada under the new Regulations for the Intermediate Examination The requirements of the College under the New Regulations were met during the year by the appointment of an European Professor of English and a teacher of Logic, and by increasing the annual grant for the Library from Rs 250 to Rs 1500 and raising the grants for prizes and contingencies Additional accommodation was provided at a cost of about Rs 19,000 by the construction of an upper storey on each of the two wings of the College The extension gives an addition of six class rooms The number on the roll on the 30th June ~~1911/1909~~ was 355 being 20 less than in the previous year The decrease was due to the new rule restricting the size of High School Classes, ~~There were 26 students in the Senior B A Class~~ which came into effect in the beginning of January Of the students 161 belonged to the College and 194 to the High School Classes There were 26 students in the Senior B A Class, 25 in the Junior B A Class, 57 in the Senior F A Class and 53 in the First Year Intermediate Class Of the total number of students in the College Classes 54 received scholarships, 27 paid no fees and 13 were excused half the fee The fees collected amounted to Rs 7196 or Rs 170 less than in the previous year The Historical Society continued to meet and a few literary societies generally confined to students of particular classes held meetings in the College Sports, Gymnastics and Games were encouraged

32 College Hostels Mr B Venkatadasappa, Superintendent of the Central College Hostel took leave on medical certificate for six months from 14th January 1909 Mr S Krishna-swami Iyengar M A Assistant Master, Central College, acted for him The Hostel Committee resolved that the management of the Hostel should be placed in the hands of a member of the College staff, who should be designated Warden The rules of the Hostel which were revised by the Committee to suit the changes in the management have been submitted for ~~not yet received~~ the sanction of Government There were 96 resident students on the 30th June of whom 20 belonged to the Government High School The expenses amounted to Rs 12,620 of which Rs 1200 was met from the Government grant and the balance from fees The Hostel attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore had 73 boarders of whom 38 belonged to the College department and 35 to the High School department and other local institutions The expenses which amounted to Rs 7461 were not fully paid from the Government grant of Rs 852 and the receipts from fees amounting to Rs 6237, the deficit being met by a loan from Government The deficit was caused by the high prices that ruled during the year Mr B Dasappa B A who had been Superintendent ever since the Hostel was opened resigned his office and Mr H R Krishna murti Rao B A , was appointed in his place The health of the students in both the Hostels was good and discipline was carefully maintained

33 Maharani's College Miss G L Palethorpe, Lady Superintendent who was absent on eleven months' leave on medical certificate and one month's additional leave without allowance returned to duty on 3rd January 1909 Mrs K D Rukminiamma B A acted as Lady Superintendent during the absence of Miss Palethorpe Assistant Mistress K Subbamma, who had failed in the English Language Division of the B A Degree Examination of 1907 appeared again for the Examinatio and was successful She received the Grigg Medal being the best lady candidate of her year in English and was promoted

to Class C III (Rs 100-10-210) of the Educational Service On the 30th June there was only one student in the First Year's Intermediate Class - Sundaramma who had been studying in the Oriental Class since its formation in 1904, appeared for the Sanskrit division of the Pandits' Examination and passed She is the first lady candidate who has passed in one division of the Pandits' Examination Particulars of the School Department of the institution will be given in the Chapter on Female Education

34. Sanskrit Pandits' or Vidwat Examination For the Vidwat Examination held in August and September 1908, 23 candidates were registered, 15 presented themselves for the examination and 12 passed The Maharaja's Sanskrit College passed the two candidates who appeared in Vyakarana Part II It also passed one and two out of two and three candidates in Vedanta Part I, and II, respectively From the Sanskrit College Bangalore one appeared for and passed the Examination in Jyotisha Parts I and II another appeared for Jyotisha PartII only but failed, and one more candidate appeared for and passed the Examination in Sahitya Part I Two appeared in the last subject from the Sanskrit College Melkote but neither passed Of the five successful private candidates, one passed in Yajurveda, three in Vedanta Parts I and II and one in Vedanta Part I only

35. Mr C Subba Rao's Scholarships. Only one scholarship was awarded at Rs 10 from 1st July to 31st December 19(and at an enhanced rate of Rs 12 from 1st January 1909 The scholarship was held by a student of the Maharaja's College, Mysore

36. Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. By Government Order No 92-96 / Muz 54-08-1 dated 27 October 1908 thi institution which was under the supervision and control of both the Muzrai Department of Government and the Palace authorities was placed entirely under the control of the latter, the system of divided control not having worked satisfactorily A separate Ayurvedic College for the training

of Pandits having been established, the Vaidya Classes of the Sanskrit College were abolished in January 1909 The strength of the College slightly rose from 165 to 168, who were distributed over eleven classes according to the subjects studied by them Of the students 131 held scholarships at rates varying from half a rupee to six rupees a month The results of the Vidyarthi Examination were satisfactory Of the 212 sent up in different subjects, 118 passed, of whom 43 were placed in the first class The money prizes awarded to successful students amounted to Rs 232

37 Melkote Sanskrit College The strength of the College increased from 59 to 67 Two candidates were registered for the Vidwat Examination in Sahitya Part I, of whom one sat for the examination but failed At the Vidyarthi Examination 15 out of 16 students passed in different subjects and one who brought up Tarka failed One student of the College appeared in Tarka for the examination held under the auspices of the Triplicane Veda Vedanta Vardhini Sabha in Madras The library of the College was largely used by the students and the local Pandits

38 Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore The number on the rolls which fell from 105 to 87 in the previous year rose to 89, of whom 48 were in the College Department and 41 in the school department The College sent up one candidate in the Vidwat Examination in Jyotisha Parts I & I and one in Sahitya Part I and passed both Two more were presented in Jyotisha Part II and Vedanta Parts I & II, but both failed At the Vidyarthi Examination 9 out of 25 passe two taking a first class The expenses of the College amoun -ed to Rs 5943-7-4 including scholarships

39 Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes of the Mysore Normal School. On the 30th June, there were 4 students in each of the VIII and X Classes of Pandits and the same number in each of the corresponding clas es of Moulvis Teachers are selected for admission to these classes twice in three years There was no examination for Pandits or

Moulvis in 1907 One out of two and three out of four met with success at the Pandits' and Moulvis' Examination respectively in 1908 The text-books prescribed for the Pandits' Examination were replaced by new ones during the year, five years having elapsed since the last revision of the curriculum

CHAPTER-IV-- Secondary Education of boys.--

40 Percentage of boys in the Secondary Stage to the total male population of school-age.-- The total number of boys in the Secondary Stage increased from 12270 to 13634, of whom 1860 were in the three High School Forms, 8227 in the Middle A V Classes, and 3547 in the Middle Vernacular classes The percentage of boys of school-age in the secondary atage rose from 2 97 to 3 32, but the percentage of boys in the secondary stage to the total number of boys at school owing to the rapid increase in the latter fell from 15 29 to 14 58

41 The Matriculation Examination of December 1908.- In para 41 of my Report for 1907-08, commenting upon the variations in the results of the Matriculation Examination from year to year, I referred to the appointment of ~~the~~ a Committee to enquire into the causes of these variations and stated what appeared to me to be the chief causes of the large number of failures in the Examination These causes in my opinion were (1) the great laxity and want of care in making admissions and promotions, (2) the absence of coordinated and concentric teaching in the High School Forms, (3) the unsatisfactory state of the teaching of English, (4) the want of organisation of the school work and efficient supervision by the Headmaster and (5) the want of laboratories for pupils to work in I ~~am glad to~~ find that in the Report presented to the Syndicate in October 1908 the Committee draws special attention to the above defects as ~~are~~ chiefly resposible for the unsatisfactory results of the Matriculation Examination The Committee also recommends that only specialists should be appointed to teach in the High School Forms on the ~~professional~~ professoral system This suggestion has been anticipated and acted upon ~~/~~ in the Mysore High Schools during the last ~~15~~

fifteen years or more, The Committee holds that "whatever may be the operating causes for the extremes of variation indicated by the figures (and probably they are many and complex) there can be little doubt but that the chief among them is the fact that a very large proportion of candidates year by year present themselves with the absolute minimum requirements of knowledge and capacity. Such being the case an abnormal failure in the Examination must result from the slightest variations in the conditions unfavourable to these candidates " --- " Even in the best schools the mental equipment of the average candidate is not calculated to do more than enable him just to pass the Examination under normally favourable conditions " As regards the state of secondary eeducation generally, the Committee expresses the opinion that " Secondary Education in the Presidency is on a distinctly lower level of efficiency than in Europe, while the Matriculation Examination is as exacting as any test of the kind These facts go far to explain the low average success in it "

The Syndicate having received information that copies of the question papers in Mathematics, Science, History Geograply and possibly English set for the Matriculation Examination of 1908 were in circulation before the commencement of the Examination, arranged for a re-examination on the 1st February 1909 in all subjects except second language To the second examination all candidates who had passed in English and second language at the first examination were admitted Of the 10851 male candidates registered for the first examination 10767 were examined and 5519 or 51 3 per cent passed For the second examination 5492 appeared and 2534 or 46 1 per cent passed against the unusually low percentage of 17 4 in the previous year If the percentage of successful men to the total number examined at the first examination is taken, it is

23 5 The Syndicate however has taken the former percentage for its statistical tables

Institutions	Number on the roll of the VI Form in September, 1908	Registered	Examined	Passed: First class	Passed: Second class	Percentage passed to number on the roll in September, 1908	Percentage for the University
Central College	101	59	59		39	38 16	
Maharaja's College, Mysore	77	43	43		23	29 9	
High School Shimoga	53	28	27	1	15	30 2	
Do Kolar	26	15	15		9	34 6	
Do Chikmaglur	18	10	10		6	33 3	
Do Chitaldrug	16	7	7		1	6 2	
Do Hassan	20	6	6		3	15 0	
Do Tumkur	41	25	24	1	14	36 6	
Do Chillallapur	17	4	4		1	6 0	
Do Charrapatna	12	3	3		2	16 6	
London Mission High School Bangalore	66	22	22		8	12 1	
Wesleyan Mission High School Bangalore	102	45	45		21	20 6	
Wesleyan Mission High School Mysore	30	13	13		6	20 0	
Marimallappa's high School Mysore	80	24	24		11	13 7	
Total	659 ~~665~~	304 ~~308~~	302 ~~306~~	2	159 ~~161~~	24 13 ~~46 1~~	46 1

42 Average annual cost of educating a pupil in High Schools.-- The average annual cost of educating a pupils in High Schools decreased from Rs 48-4-6 to Rs 44-3-1 to which fees contributed Rs 14-15-6 As in the previous year, the cost was ~~high-up~~- highest in the High School at Chitaldrug, being Rs 101-10-7, and lowest in Marimallappa's High School at Mysore being Rs 17-8-0

Particulars of attendance, cost &c , are given in Appendix B (17)

43 High Schools --- The Government High School Bangalore was formed out of the High School forms separated from the Central College and located in the new building of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School The school was opened on the 11th January 1909 under Mr C Krishna Rao the able and energetic Inspector of Schools Bangalore Circle as Headmaster Government were anxious to place the school under the ablest Headmaster they could get, at least for some time at the commencement All classes below the III Form are held in the morning from 7 to 10-50 A M and the three High School Forms together with the Third Form from 11 A M to 5 P M By this arrangement the interests of the lower classes suffered to some extent, but it has been impossible to find a suitable house for rent for the High School It was hoped that the Bangalore Municipal Commission would take over the Anglo-Vernacular School and amalgamate it with their Vernacular Middle School which is in the Old Palace, but at the last moment they declined to do so A project for the construction of a new building for the High School has been sanctioned, but the details of the plan and estimate are still I regret under discussion The site selected for the building proposed to be erected extends from the boundry of the District Office compound and the road leading from the London Mission High School to the Cenotaph on the west to the road leading from the Survey Office to the Maternity in the east. Five Assistant Masters and one Sanskrit and one Kannada Pandit were transferred from the staff of the Central College, and six additional teachers were sanctioned by Government The Telugu Pandit and the Hindustani Munshi of the College were appointed to teach Telugu and Hindustani in the High School for a few hours in the week in

in addition to their work in the College. The school is the largest High School in the State and had 330 pupils in the High School Forms, the average monthly number and the average daily attendance being 333 and 306 respectively. The receipts from fees from January to 30th June amounted to Rs 3933 and the fees realised in the High School department of the Central College from July 1908 to the end of December amounted to Rs 2244. For the Matriculation Examination ~~Examination~~ of December 1908, 100 out of 101 on the roll of the Sixth Form were permitted to appear. Of these 59 were ~~add~~ admitted to the re-examination and 39 passed. A fairly good library containing 1343 volumes which include some of the recent publications on the subjects taught in the High School classes has been formed. A large collection of vernacular books and easy English Reading Books has been provided for the use of the boys of the lower classes. A Reading Room was opened and English periodicals and good vernacular papers and magazines were subscribed for. A Debating Society was also formed and weekly meetings were held. Drill was practised regularly. A lawn tennis court was made and sufficient encouragement was given to football and cricket. The school has been carefully organised and well equipped. It has a strong staff and is doing excellent work. It has a bright future. A large quantity of science apparatus approved by the Professor of Physics of the Central College has been supplied.

The Middle School Department had 443 pupils and sent up 57 pupils out of 79 in the V class and passed 29 of whom four were placed in the first class. The Kolar High School was inspected by the Circle Inspector from the 21st to the 24th September 1908. The strength of the school which had suffered heavily from plague in the previous year rose from 164 to 210, of whom 75 were in the High School Forms and 135 in the Middle School

School classes For the Matriculation Examination of December 21 appeared and 15 passed in English and second language who presented themselves for re-examination Of these 9 were successful The largest number of failures was 6 in History ~~At~~ At the Lower Secondary Examination 9 out of 17 were successful A Drawing Master teaches Drawing to the pupils of both the High School and the local Normal School The efficiency of the school was maintained on the whole The accommodation was insufficient The lower classes were therefore held in a rented private building The Inspector suggests the amalgamation of the lower classes of the High School with the higher classes of the local Kannada School and the formation of a separate A V school as has been done in other places <u>The Chitaldrug High School</u> was inspected from the 19th to the 22nd October The number on the rolls was 109 being 9 less than in the previous year Of the total number 84 were in the High School Forms There were 16 boys in the Sixth Form on the last date of sending in applications and although ~~there~~ they were not a bright set, they were all permitted to appear for the Matriculation Examination, as it was the last Examination under the Old Regulations Only one of the seven that appeared at the second examination was able to pass The results were disappointing General Knowledge being mostly responsible for the failures The school fared better ~~ea~~ in the Lower Secondary Examination, 13 out of 21 having been successful It is hoped the staff will work more diligently in future To provide the additional accommodation required for the school, the construction of a block of rooms opposite to the present building has been sanctioned and it is estimated to cost about Rs 14500 <u>The Shimoga High School</u> was inspected from the 14th to the 17th October 1908 and had 142 pupils on the 30th June1909 of whom 102 were in the High School Forms There were

were 53 in the Sixth Form of last year At the first examination for Matriculation 28 out of 36 passed and of the 27 that went up for the re-examination 16 passed, one taking a first class The results are creditable to the Headmaster and his staff At the Lower Secondary Examination 8 passed out of 21 examined and one took a first class Particular attention was given to physical exercise The headmaster and his staff have worked energetically The Channapatna High School was inspected from the 29th to the 31st October The number on the rolls rose from 101 to 132, of whom only 26 were in the High School Forms The average daily attendance rose from 81 to 100 Out of a class of 12 students in 1908, 8 were sent up for the Matriculation Examination and two passed against one out of 11 sent up out of a class of 18 in the previous year The results of the Lower Secondary Examination were also poor only one out of six having passed The state of the school has not been satisfactory for a long time past The teaching of English, History and Geography, has not been good, The staff needs improvement at an early date The Chikballapur High School was inspected ~~on~~ from the 2 to the 30th September The number of pupils on the 30th June was 76 against 58 in the previous year Of these 55 were in the High School Forms The VI Form of last year had 17 pupils, of whom 9 were sent up for the first examination but only four passed Only one of these got through the second examination The bad results of the examination were chiefly due to plague and the closing of the Students' Home Seven out of a classe of 11 students were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination and only two passed It is very doubtful if small High Schools like those at Channapatna and Chikballapur should be kept up The cause of High School education would be better served if there were fewer larger and

and better equipped and better staffed High Schools The Turkur High School had 143 pupils in forms IV to VI again 160 in the previous year The income from fees diminished from Rs 3519 to Rs 3064 The results of the Matriculation Examination were satisfactory, 15 out of 30 sent up from a class of 41 having passed with one in the first class Of the unsuccessful candidates at the second examination 4 failed in English, 3 in Mathematics and 9 in General Knowledge The pupils were taken by the teachers on an excursion to the Devarayadrug Hills ~~under the guidance of intelligent and well informed teachers~~ Such excursions might be made more frequently with profit Not only do they provide heathy outdoor exercise ~~but~~ but they can, under the guidance of intelligent and well informed teachers, be made the means of cultivating the powers of observation and awakening interest in matters of scientific, historical, or antiquarian interest They also promote the feelings of pleasent companionship and habit of mutual help and cooperation Hockey was introduced as a school game The school building and the hostel needed extension The Chikmaglur High School showed an increase of 14 students in strength and of Rs 640 in fee income The total number on the roll was 189 of whom 53 were in the High School Forms The results of the Matriculation Examination were fair, 6 out of 16 sent up having passed The school sent up 16 for the Lower Secondary Examination and passed 7, of whom one was fairly placed in the first class The teaching was ~~more~~ efficient during the year Field games and gymnastics were encouraged On account of the unhealthiness of the climate frequent changes of teachers ~~are~~ were necessary. It is difficult to keep a teacher long in Chikmaglur The Hassan High School fell off both in strength and efficiency Owing to the unpopularity of the Headmaster his bad management and the differences between him and

and his assistants, the Headmaster and one of the Assistant Masters had to be transferred The results of the Matriculation Examination were unsatisfactory only three out of 12 selected from a class of 20 having passed Seven of the unsuccessful candidates failed in English and Vernacular, one in General Knowledge and one in Mathematics At the Lower Secondary Examination 8 out of 18 sent up from a class of 29 passed The ~~st~~ state of the school was very unsatisfactory It is hoped that the school will improve in its efficiency under the present Headmaster Of the aided High Schools, the Wesleyan Mission High School Bangalore which was inspected from the 4th to the 7th September had 503 pupils on its rolls The classes which were too large at the time of inspection were subsequently divided into two sections and each section was practically full according to the New ~~Regulations~~ rules regarding the size of classes The staff was improved and consisted of 14 masters of whom 7 were graduates, but improved desks were necessary for the higher classes Careful attention was ~~carefully~~ paid to home-work and the discipline of the school was well maintained At the matriculation Examination 21 out of 45 sent up passed and at the Lower Secondary Examination 11 out of 23 passed Under Mr Fuller's able management the school showed great improvement and regained some of its old popularity

The school was awarded four certificates of merit by the Mysore Educational Exhibition for Note-books, Map-drawing, Science sketches, and Geometrical figures

The London Mission High School Bangalore was inspected from the 1st to the 3rd September 1908 and had 406 pupils on the 30th June 1909 For the Matriculation Examination 36 appeared out of a class of 66 but only 8 passed, and at the Lower Secondary Examination 8 out of 23 selected from a class of 59 passed The results were ~~are~~ not satisfactory The school requires working-up The attendance of the Wesleyan Mission High School Mysore improved considerably having risen from 201 to 322 The III and IV Forms had each two sections The

The Sixth Form had its maximum strength and some applicants for admission had to be refused as their number was not sufficient to warrant the formation of an other division In the higher forms IV, V, and VI , Mathematics Histroy and Geography were taught by graduates in those branches and the Principal took all the English and Science in the Sixth Form, some English and Science in the V and some English in the two fourth forms enough to enable him to keep in touch with the English work in these forms also The school is making good progress under Mr Boote The school sent up 17, out of 32 boys in the VI Form for the Matriculation Examination Of this number 13 passed in the first examination and six in the second examination Six out of 15 sent up passed the Lower Secondary Examination A Reading Room was opened in the school during the year The Library contained 908 volumes There was a slight fall in the attendance of Marimallappa's High School Mysore from 676 to 641 At the Matriculation Examination 11 out of 60 sent up from a class of 80 were successful and 21 out of 62 sent up passed the Lower Secondary Examination, one being placed in the first class The Headmaster's attention was drawn by the Inspector to the defects noticed by him at his inspection in September 1908 some of these being the want of two more graduates for teaching English, excess in the number of pupils in the VI Form, failure to use up-to date text-books in English History and Geography and Arithmetic, and laxity in promoting boys The Managers make all the Lingayat boys free do not pay their fees from the endowment fund In addition to the Lingayat boys more than 20 per cent of all other boys are made free The result is that there is an unusually large percentage of free-students in the school which is against the educational rules and which greatly reduces the income, and the teachers are

are consequently illpaid This state of things is made a reason for persistent applications for larger grants from public funds While the annual grants from public funds amount to Rs 3000, the receipts from the endowment fund amounted to about Rs 1000 The Reading Room was well used, physical exercises receive due attention The lower classes of the school which were examined by the Deputy Inspector in November 1908 showed fairly good work The Library requires to be greatly improved

44 Hostels and Boarding Houses.-- In the ten hostels attached to the two Government Colleges , six district High Schools and the Mysore Normal School which has one hostel for Hindus and another for Mahomedans, there were 391 boarders against 371 in the previous year Of the total number 156 belonged to High Schools, 35 to Middle Schools, 9 to primary schools, and 76 to Normal Schools 115 were students of Colleges, The expenditure on the ten hostels rose from Rs 37769 to Rs 40612 of which the grants from Government amounted to Rs 7041, the balance being borne by boarding fees and subscriptions At Chitaldrug the students board in one building and lodge in another building which is about two furlongs from the former The construction of a dining hall and a kitchen in the compound of the High School will remove the inconvenience The accommodation in the new Hostel building at Tumkur is insufficient and the building requires to be extended All the ten hostels are under the management of ~~Commi-tees~~ Committees and are well conducted The health and behaviour of the inmates were good There were 13 other hostels under private management and three of them were for girls Statement 31 in Appendix B gives the statistical particulars of all hostels in ~~Myesre~~Mysore

45 Pupils' or Vidyarthi Examination of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.-- The number of candidates for this examination increased from 262 to 294

294 of whom 170 passed, 72 in the first class and 98 in the second class compared with 56 in the first and 67 in the second class in the previous year The Maharaja's Sanskrit College passed the highest number of all, viz, 118, of whom 43 took a first class The Sanskrit College Melkote passed 15 out of 16 and did far better than the Sanskrit College at Bangalore which passed only 9 out of 25 , the Sravanbelgula Sanskrit School passed 6 the Belur Pathasala passed 4, the Pathasalas at Aghalaya Channarayapatna and Talkad passed three each and the Sivagange Pathasala passed one A tabular statement of the results is given in Appendix B (18)

46 Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.-- Important changes have been introduced into the curriculum of the Vernacular Upper Secondary course Corresponding changes were likewise made in the scheme for the Upper Secondary Examination The changes will be noticed in the para on the Government Normal School Mysore, which is the only school in the State teaching upto the Upper Secondary Standard Forty-four candidates were registered for the Examination, 43 were examined and 19 passed, of whom 8 were Mahomedans The Government Normal School Mysore sent up 30 and passed 15, of whom two were placed in the first class, and of the 13 private candidates four passed

47 The Lower Secondary Examination -- The standard of examination particularly in English was considerably raised so that boys proceeding from an A V School to a High School, might be well fitted to enter upon a High School course Another important change made in the year was the increase in the number of centres of examination from ten to 30 thirty-three, with a view chiefly to bring these centres within easy reach of the young boys and girls who present themselves for the examination and save them from the trouble and excitement

:citement of attending a large centre The number of
ndidates registered was 3063, being 79 more than in
ie previous year Of the number registered, 939 took
) English and 2124 took up a Vernacular or Sanskrit as
ieir first languages The Examination is exceedingly
ipular and has been doing immense good to Lower
:condary Education in the State

48 Anglo-Vernacular Candidates --- Of the 939
ndidates registered 909 were examined and 358 passed,
1 in the first class and 167 in the second class and
30 in English only The percentage of passes fell from
5 07 to 39 38, owing to the rise in the standard of
:amination in English and to the test in Arithmetic
aving been slightly severer than usual, 46 98 per cent
: the unsuccessful candidates having failed in Englis
id 30 79 per cent in Arithmetic The number of schools
hich presented candidates for the Examination in English
as 100, of which 83 appeared on the pass list The
mber of private candidates for this examination was
37, of who 47 passed, 28 passing in English only

49 Vernacular and Sanskrit Candidates -- Of the
124 candidates registered, 2071 were examined and 685
assed, 11 in the first class and 660 in the second class,
1 in Sanskrit only and three in Vernacular only The
ercentage of passes fell from 46 99 to 33 07 Of the
ailures, so many as 55 83 per cent were in Arithmetic
id 50 84 in Mensuration The number of schools that
ent up candidates for the examination was 375, of which
5 succeeded in passing any Of the 312 private can-
:dates examined 41 passed, of whom three passed in
arskrit only

50 Number of Middle Schools for boys -- The num-
er of Middle Schools for boys nominally decreased from
41 to 206, so e Taluk Branch Schools which in previous
ears were classed as Middle Schools being ranked as
rimary Schools Of the middle schools, 120 were

were Anglo-Vernacular and 86 were Vernacular Schools Though there was a decrease in the number of schools, there was an increase in their attendance from 24220 to 26981 of whom 18195 were in the A V Schools and 8786 were in the Vernacular schools Of the A V Schools 83 were departmental, 29 were aided, 7 were unaided schools and one was under Municipal management, and of the Vernacular Schools 70 were departmental, 15 were aided schools and one was under Municipal management Of the Village Elementary Schools a great many are middle schools sending up candidates for the Lower Secondary Examination but they are ranked as Primary Schools

51 Anglo-~~Vernacular~~ Kannada Middle Schools -- There were 107 A V Schools of which there were 21 in the Bangalore District, 13 in Kolar, 8 in Shimoga, 10 in Chitaldrug, 26 in Mysore, 14 in Tumkur, 9 in Hassan and 6 in Kadur The strength of the Anglo-Kannada Schools increased from 12739 to 16338 and the number of pupils learning English from 4677 to 6106 The most successful institutions at the Lower Secondary Examination were the Government Anglo-Vernacular School Bangalore, Marimallappa's school Mysore, the Government Anglo-Vernacular school Tumkur, the Government High School Chitaldrug and the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School Bangalore, which passed 29, 21, 16, 13 and 11 pupils respectively

52 Anglo-Tamil Schools.-- The number of ~~these of~~ these schools decreased from 7 to 6, but their strength increased from 630 to 708, of whom ~~189~~ 180 learnt English against 324 who learnt English in the previous year

53 Kannada Middle Schools -- Owing, as already stated, to a change in the classification of schools, there was a decrease in the number of Kannada schools from 77 to 49 and in their strength from 7563 to 5959 Of the schools that did well at the vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, the Anglo-Vernacular school at

at Kortegere which passed 12, the Anglo-Vernacular school at Dodballapur which passed 11, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Tyamagordlu, and the Government Kannada Schools at Mysore and Nanjangud which passed 9 each, deserve mention

Teachers of Middle Schools / 54 ~~The~~ Pay and Prospects of ~~School masters~~ -o- On this subject I have simply to repeat my opinion which I have so often expressed that the pay and prospects of the teachers employed in these schools should be improved at an early opportunity

CHAPTER-V- Primary Education of Boys

55 Number and Strength of Public Primary Schools for Boys -- The public primary schools increased in number from 1777 to 1801 and their strength from 56851 to 63808, of whom 4522 were girls The increase in strength was mainly due to the abolition of fee in the primary schools and in the lowest classes of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle schools It is probable that the attendance of primary schools and the primary departments of middle schools will grow rapidly in the near future for the same reason Of the total number of schools, the departmental schools increased from 1435 to 1503, the aided schools decreased from 282 to 275 and the unaided schools from 60 to 23 The table giving the number and strength of all Public Primary Schools by districts is given in Appendix B (19)

56 Percentage of boys in the Primary stage to male population of school-age -- There were ~~19055~~ 16113 boys in the primary classes of public middle schools, ~~57029~~ boys in all public primary schools, and 24513 boys in private indigenous schools making altogether ~~101197~~ 102811 boys in the primary stage against 88846 in the previous year The percentage of boys of school-age in the primary stage rose from 21 52 to 24 9 during the year

59305

57 Classification of boys in Public Primary schools by Caste or Creed -- Of the 59385 boys in public primary schools, 7887 or ~~13e~~ 13 28 per cent were Brammins, 39916 or 67 21 were other high Caste Hindus, 7717 or 13 per cent were Mahomedans, and 1822 or 3 73 were Panchamas and others The table furnishing the details is given in Appendix B (20)

58 Classification of Departmental Primary Schools.- There were 1503 departmental primary schools, of which 38 were Taluk Kannada Schools, 33 were Taluk Hindustani Schools, one a Taluk Telugu school, one a Marathi

Marathi Village Elementary School, 1311 were Kannada village elementary schools and 119 Hindustani Village Elementary Schools

59 Departmental Kannada Primary Schools by Distri

Of the 1349 departmental Kannada primary schools, Bangalore had 221, Kolar 200, Tumkur 173, Mysore 256, Hassan 117, Kadur 62, Chitaldrug 145 and Shimoga 175

60 Night Schools -- The number of Night Schools intended for artisans, labourers, and others who can not afford to attend a day school decreased from 80 to 73 of which 69 were aided by monthly grants, but their strength increased from 1947 to 2670 The Aided schools numbered 69 and the Unaided 4, Sixty of these were Kannada Schools, 12 were Hindustani Schools and one was a Telugu School Six of the Night Schools were exclusively intended for the Pancharas

61 Aided Village Indigenous Day Schools -- The number of these schools which are registered for Aid on the results system under special grant-in-aid rules decreased from 138 to 135 and their strength from 2883 to 2716, of whom 131 were girls Of the total number there were fifteen schools in the Bangalore District, 16 in Kolar, 32 in Chitaldrug, 19 in Shimoga, 30 in Mysore, 15 in Tumkur, 6 in Hassan and 2 in Kadur

62 Accommodation --- Rs 36,110 was sanctioned for the construction and improvement of village school buildings during the year, being the highest amount sanctioned during ten years from 1898-99 except 1899-1900 when Rs 40,000 was sanctioned About 30 buildings were in course of construction But to bring up accommodation to the level of the requirements, more funds should be annually provided in the Budget Unless at least a sum of Rs 50,000 is regularly sanctioned every year for village school buildings there can not be much hope of providing healthy and suitable accommoda-

accommodation

63 Pay and Prospects of School Masters -- The pay of school masters who were in receipt of less than ten Rupees was raised by a rupee from 1st October 1907 Government were pleased to fix the minimum pay of all school masters at Rs 10 in the year under report This Order of ~~Gevernemt~~ Government has given universal satisfaction and saved a large number of teachers from great hardship caused by the high prices of food grains The initial pay of now fixed is good enough for a beginner It is hoped however that in course of time the prospects of promotion of hardworking and able teachers will be improved, so that they may provide for a growing family and earn a suitable pension when they retire

64 Magic Lantern Exhibitions --- These were given in 124 schools in the Districts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur The number of persons who witnessed the Exhibitions were 6010, of whom 3619 were boys, 1183 were girls and 1208 were adults At the Teachers' Conference held at Kadur two Lantern Exhibitions were given for the benefit of the large number of assembled teachers

Chapter VI - Special Instruction

(a) Normal Schools

65 Number and strength of Normal Schools There were three Normal Schools for Masters under Government management, and two for Mistresses of which one was under private management The number of masters under training was 212 against 187 in the previous year and that of Mistresses 26 against 13 in the previous year

66 The Normal School Mysore The school maintained its character for efficiency during the year under its present able Head Master Mr Venkataramaiya B A History Assistant was transferred to the High School at Chikballapur and was succeeded by Mr K Srinivasa Iyengar B A Assistant Master of the latter school who has undergone training in Sloyd under Mr Larsson Mr H P Krishna Rao B A was appointed Music Master to impart to teachers under training a scientific knowledge of music and Mr Jagadisan was appointed Art Instructor The number on the rolls rose from 145 on 30th June 1908 to 164 on the 30th June 1909 Of the 164 students, 108 were teachers of Government schools and the rest were private students Of the total number in attendance 109 were Brahmins 10 wer other Hindus, 41 were Mahomedans and 4 Christians.

The School acquitted itself creditably at the Public Examinations One out of two students sent up for the Pndits' Examination and three out of four sent up for the Moulvis' Examination passed one of the Moulvis being placed in the first class At the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination 15 out of 30 were successful. At the Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination 22 out 26 passed in the theoretical branch, and 15 out of 22 passed in the practical branch In the theoretical and practical branches of the ~~Lower Secondary~~-- Certificate Examinations of the Lower Secondary Grade 22 out of 28 and 17 out of 22 were successful. The number of students that went up for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Free hand drawing, Elementary Grade was 20, being the highest number that ever went up for the Examination from the school and

19 of these were successful Three out of five also passed in Free hand drawing by the 8 Intermediate Grade The school sent up for the first time during the year 3 students each for the Technical Examinations of the Elementary Grade in Clay Modelling and ~~in~~ of Painting and two passed in each subject More time is allotted to art instruction in the curriculum of the Upper Secondary Classes as revised at the beginning of the year and it is expected that a still larger number of the students will appear in future for the Madras Government Art Examinations in the above subjects and also in Design and Geometrical Drawing The services however of a second instructor are necessary for making adequate provision for instruction in art in the two training and the two Upper Secondary Classes The school sent a large number of exhibits to the Educational Exhibition of October 1908 and obtained certificates of merit for several of them

The curriculum of the Upper Secondary Classes was revised in important respects so as to bring it into consonance with the modern requirements of the teaching profession Algebra and English History which are not of much direct use to teachers in Vernacular Schools have been left out and time found for art work and sloyd in the curriculum Instruction in Geometry, which consists of an experimental and theoretical course, as well as in Arithmetic is now made more practical than before The teaching of History including Civics in an elementary form and of Geography is made more rational and interesting Instruction in object drawing, Clay Modelling and Brush work, begun in the Upper Secondary Training Class in the previous year was continued during the year under report. A course of training in paper-folding and card-board work for the teachers under training was prescribed for the first time and it is proposed to teach paper-cutting and basket-weaving also

A change was made in the system of practical teaching Till July 1908 the teachers under training were entrusted with the teaching of one group of allied subjects to a class at a time, till every one had taught by turns all the subjects in the curriculum of the Vernacular

schools Since July 1908 they have been given entire charge of a class for a definite period and required to teach all the subjects of the class under the supervision of one of the teachers of the staff of the Normal School The change has proved beneficial as it enables the teacher to gain greater insight into the methods of elementary education and greater self reliance in his work

The Practising or Model School attached to the Normal School rose in attendance from 187 to 211. the increase being due partly to the improved methods of teaching followed in the school and partly to the abolition of fees in the primary classes Both the subjects and the methods of instruction are reported to have led to perceptable improvement in the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the children under instruction A prominent place is given to nature study from the Infant to the III standard, to which are correlated all manual occupations and other lessons as far as possible The school garden has been a source of delight to the children

The construction of a room 50' X 25' specially designed for the art classes which was taken in hand in the previous year was completed during the year under report The room has yet to be equipped with necessary furniture and apparatus There is not however sufficient accommodation for the school in the main building The inconvenience arising from holding some classes in the building known as the Deputy Commissioner's quarters, and the unhealthiness of the site on which the present school building now stands seriously affect the progress of the school. Two spacious buildings in a more salubrious part of the city for the Normal School and the Practising School are urgently wanted I hope Government will kindly sanction the necessary funds at an early date

67 <u>The District Normal School Kolar.</u> The strength of the school rose from 34 to 40, of whom ~~the~~ Mahomedans numbered 13. Thirty of the men under training were stipendiaries. At the Lower Secondary Examination 11 passed out of 26 sent up. So many as 14 students failed in Arithmetic The results of the Certificate Examin

-ations

were better. Eight out of ~~4g~~ 16 passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Primary Grade in theory and 7 out of 10 in the practical portion A reading room and a debating society were opened during the year The teachers receive instruction in paper-folding and other kindergarten occupations and attend the sloyd class attached to the local High School.

68 The District Normal School, Shimoga There was a slight increase in attendance from 22 to 24, of whom 8 were Mahomedans The average daily attendance fell from 18 to 15 At the Lower Secondary Examination 6 passed out of 14 sent up, and at the Certificate Examination of the Primary Grade only 3 out of 14 passed in theory, and all the 3 who went up failed in the practical portion Brush work and paper folding were taught in the school and specimens of work were sent to the Mysore Educational Exhibition, and to the Nagpur Exhibition

As the supply of young unpassed teachers in Government schools has been almost exhausted, a proposal to convert both the District Normal Schools into purely training schools of the Lower Secondary Grade from the commencement of the next year has been recently submitted to Government

69 The N M Girls' Normal School, Bangalore There were 10 girls on the rolls against 8 in the previous year The school was well conducted, 5 students out of 6 ~~sent up~~ having passed in theory and 5 out of 6 again in the practical portion of the certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade

70 The Maharani's College In the Lower Secondary Training Class attached to the College there were 12 girls on the 30th June against 5 in the previous year Two girls passed both in the written and practical examinations and one in the written examination only out of 4 sent up for each

71 Hostels for Normal Schools The number of boarders in the Hindu Hostel attached to the Normal School at Mysore increased from 29 in 1908 to 45 in 1909 Of these 30 belonged to the Normal School,

9 to the Engineering School and the rest to other schools at Mysore The boarders in general maintained good health during the year The present building is unsuited both in respect of accommodation and surroundings The managers are therefore obliged to shift the home frequently from one rented building to another A spacious building in a healthy ~~REALITY~~ part of the city is required for ~~at~~ the hostel The number of boarders in the Mahomedan Students' Home at Mysore increased from 34 to 41, of whom 30 belonged to the Normal School and the rest to the other schools in the city The health of the inmates was good One boarder was expelled from the Home for misconduct. The Home is popular and is availed of by many Mahomedan students from the mofussil Three students of the Normal School at Kolar and 4 of the Normal School at Shimoga were boarders respectively of the hostels attached to the High Schools in those towns

(b) Industrial Schools

72 Industrial and Weaving Schools -- The number of Industrial Schools increased from 19 to 20 and the number under instruction rose from 888 to 1198, that is, by 310

73 74 Government Industrial School, Mysore -- The number on the rolls decreased slightly from 240 to 232 There were 55 pupils in the Pottery class, 71 learnt carpentry, 18 smithy, 26 machine work, 43 rattan work, and 19 drawing as a special subject The school produced good results at the Madras Government Technical Examinations, having passed 54, with four in the first class, out of 97 sent up in the different subjects such as freehand outline drawing, modelling, cabinet-making, geometrical drawing, painting, design, blacksmiths' work, and fitters' work In the general education section 130 students received instruction The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs 39,922, the income from sales to Rs 10,118 of which Rs 1637 was received by book adjustments and the income from schooling fees to Rs 189 No annual Report has been received from the Superintendent of the school

74 75 Other Government Industrial Schools -- The Industrial School at Hassan had 34 pupils against 28 in the previous year Of the students of the school, 26 were pupils of the High School who attended the Carpentry Class for an hour every evening The work of the school was greatly hampered by plague and famine The school turned out work to the extent of Rs 1306 against Rs 1722 in the previous year, and obtained a Certificate of merit at the Dasara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition for articles of furniture exhibited by it The Carpentry School at Hole-Narasipur increased in attendance from 26 to 35, of whom 28 were Brahmins and 7 other Hindus Besides the regular pupils 22 boys of

of the local Anglo-Vernacular School attended the Carpentry School Articles to the value of Rs 714 were manufactured The expenditure amounted to Rs 1741 and the receipts to Rs 388 The school won four Certificates of Merit for the exhibits sent to the Educational Exhibition of October 1908 There was a slight fall in the attendance of the Industrial School at Charnapatna from 59 to 56 As in previous years instruction was given in lacquer work, the making of musical wire, carpentry and blacksmiths' work and drawing There are two courses of instruction in lacquer work, an advanced one of three years' duration and an elementary one of six months' duration for boys who cannot afford to stay long at school There were fifty boys in the lacquer work section and six in the musical wire section Twelve boys learnt carpentry, twelve learnt the art of making models in wood, pith and clay, of fruits and vegetables and five boys learnt blacksmiths' work The value of articles made amounted to Rs 1034, the expenditure amounted to Rs 2956 and Rs 1120 realised by sales was remitted to the treasury The school earned two Silver Medals at the Nagpur and Dhulia Exhibitions, three certificates of merit at the Mysore Educational Exhibition and three money prizes and three honourable mentions at the last Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition It is worthy of note that ~~two ladies~~ Miss Lillington L R C P & S , Bangalore and Miss Lockwood L R C P & S Punjab have each promised to give annually a prize of Rs 10 For the development of the lacquer work industry a Factory has been established at Charnapatna The Factory which is conducted on commercial principles is financed by the local Cooperative Credit Society and gives employment to the young men trained in the Industrial School A night school attached to the institution gives instruction in reading, writing and

The enterprise Superintendent has recently returned from a tour to Northern and West India where he went to study the best processes of refining lac and manufacturing superior lacquer work

and Arithmetic A new Industrial School was opened at Sagar in January last There were six boys learning carpentry and five blacksmiths' work The amount spent was Rs 1495 The school did not get its supply of materials in time and was not therefore able to show good work The school is located in the old Sayar Katte which is not quite suitable for its purpose The value of articles made amounted to Rs 44 of which only Rs 9 was realised and remitted to the treasury before the close of the year The Industrial School at Chitaldrug, which was not in a satisfactory condition was closed in January last

75 ~~76~~ Aided Industrial Schools --- The C F Mission Industrial School, Kolar, is one of the largest institutions of its kind There was a fall in its attendance from 112 to 106, of whom 59 learnt carpentry, 5 blacksmiths' work, 8 masonry work and 34 were learning to make agricultural implements The school was able to sell 100 ploughs during January, February and March 1909 and could have sold more if the demand could have been foreseen Ornamental brass work for high class furniture was also taught The demand for furniture continues great and taxes the school to its utmost limits The Superintendent observes with regard to the use of machinery in the school that instead of militating against the instruction of students in hand work, it facilitates such instruction since the machines are used not for the finishing but the more laborious work of cutting out material It is to be regreted that the financial condition of the school has compelled the managers to reduce their attempts at theoretical and practical instruction in Agriculture Janopakari Doddanna Setty's Dharma Pathasala or Free School Bangalore has an Industrial branch in which the boys

boys receive instruction in free-hand drawing, carpentry and rattan work The staff consists of a Superintenent who is a graduate and an able artist and three assistants, one for drawing, one for carpentry and a third for cane weaving All the 253 boys of the school attend the Industrial branch, each boy receiving instruction for an hour and a half a week The time allowed for industrial work is very short and cannot do much good A monthly grant of Rs 100 is paid to the school by Government for its industrial work Of the small Industrial Schools in the Bangalore Circle the School at Srinivasapur had 32 pupils learning carpentry, rope-making and matting, the school at Bagepalli had 15 pupils who were taught carpentry and tinsmithing, the school at Goribidnur had 26 pupils learning carpentry, and the school at Magadi had 23 pupils who were taught brass founding In the Mysore Circle the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School at Turkur declined in strength from 95 to 72 owing to the effects of famine Of the pupils 66 were Native Christians The subjects of instruction were as in previous years, drawing, carpentry, blacksmiths' work, rattan work, wood carving and rope making Two students who appeared for examination in Geometrical Drawing, elementary grade, passed, one of them being placed in the first class Four out of five passed in Free hand drawing, elementary grade, three of them taking a first class There was a growing interest among the students in drawing and many students purchased materials for themselves and practised drawing in their spare hours The room for manual instruction was completed and opened during the year The school had a large number of orders for wood and iron work and won a bronze medal at the Dasara Exhibition for carved wood work The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School for Girls at Hassan rose in attendance from 88 to 117 All were

were taught the knitting of night caps, socks, stockings vests, and jerseys and practised the making of Hassan caps Forty girls were beginners, but the remainder were quite proficient and turned out a quantity of saleable goods A sewing class of five girls was opened and received instruction in accordance with the requirements of the Teachers' Sewing Examination lately established as a Local Examination The school sent in exhibits for the Mysore Industrial Exhibition St Joseph's School at Mysore had ten pupils learning drawing and carpentry, music and gardening The school at Melkote had 30 boys on its rolls, of whom 18 were brahmins Twenty-three of the boys learnt carpentry, and 7 weaving The value of the work done during the year was Rs 1008, and the expenditure amounted to Rs 3264, of which Rs 960 was contributed by Government. At the Dasara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1908 the school received a bronze medal and a certificate of merit for a piece of fine Silk Coating Cloth sent by it

76 Unaided Industrial Schools -- The only unaided Industrial School was the Barboo Bazaar Industrial School at Bangalore established by the Mahomedan Association on the 10th June 1908 in honour of the Twenty-fourth Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja There is a night school attached to the school which imparts religious and moral instruction The Association has proposes to construct a building for the school and applied for a site for the purpose It had 22 pupils who were taught carpentry and wood turning

77 Weaving Schools -- The Weaving School at Doddaballapur had 33 pupils against 39 in the previous year Twenty of the pupils learnt Weaving, 13 carpentry and 5 learnt both The work of the school suffered by an outbreak of plague which lasted for about five months,

from October 1908 The number of looms at work was 13 The expenditure amounted to Rs 2356 and the sale income from sales to Rs 492 The school won two money prizes at the Dasara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1908 and two certificates of merit at the Ettiyarajapuram Samsthanam Exhibition The weaving school at Molkalmuru underwent a complete change of the staff The strength of the school was 28, the same as in the previous year Of these 21 learnt weaving and 7 carpentry There were 10 looms at work, of which four were pit looms with fly shuttle attachments Two students were sent up for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in weaving and both passed, and one out of two passed in cabinet-making of the Intermediate grade The school secured a money prize for its saal and two certificates of honorable mention for its silk cloths and towels The value of work turned out was Rs 977 The expenditure amounted to Rs 2967 and the income realised by sales to Rs 830 The attendance of the Weaving ~~School~~-- Institute at Hole-Narasipur increased from 26 to 44, of whom 30 were sons of weavers and two were Pancharas At the Dasara Exhibition of 1908 a student of the school won a money prize in the Weaving Competition, and a money prize was also awarded for a plantain fibre carpet made in the school The value of the different ~~varia~~ varieties of cloth made during the year amounted to Rs 2045 and the income from sales to Rs 1525 Mats of reeds with designs, bed mats, cushions, ~~cloth, warden~~ slippers screens ~~and~~ and boxes of bamboo were made experimentally after Japanese patterns The Institute has been doing very good work The school at Chiknallanhalli had 16 boys and two girls against 21 boys in the previous year Ten boys and two girls learnt weaving and 8 carpentry The usual varieties of cloth and articles of ordinary domestic furniture were made Their value amounted to

to 1499 against 977 in the previous year The expenditure amounted to Rs 3446 and the sales yielded Rs 1041 A whole time Superintendent was appointed The new building for the weaving class was approaching completion

78 Sericultural Inspectors --- There are ~~nine~~ eight school masters trained as Sericultural Inspectors who in addition to their ordinary work in the school have been asked to instruct ryots, engaged in silk industry in their neighbourhood, in the improved methods of sericulture, the nature and causes of the diseases of silkworms, the measures for their prevention and cure and other matters connected with sericulture The teachers at Closepete, Channapatna, Mudavadi in Kankanhalli Taluk, and Sidlaghatta, besides giving instruction to ryots, taught sericulture in school to small classes of which the strength varied from 8 to 12 The Inspector at Kolar did not open a class but continued to instruct ryots in various towns and villages The Instructor ~~had~~ in Mysore had a class ~~of~~ of 15 pupils to whom he gave lessons on growing mulberry plants, rearing silkworms and reeling silk He has planted mulberry cuttings over an acre in the Deputy Commissioner's farm He travelled through Chamarajanagar Taluk lecturing on matters connected with sericulture to the ryots who are reported to have appreciated his teaching The Instructor in Malvalli taught a class of 31 pupils and grew mulberry plants in the open yard behind a pupil's house He visited 36 villages, ~~an~~ giving notes on sericulture to the patels and other ryots The Instructor at Kunigal did no work having been absent on leave throughout the year By a recent Order of Government it has been settled that all masters trained in sericulture should teach the subject both theoretically and practically in their schools as a part of nature-study

79 Demonstration Farms and School Gardens --- The Agricultural Farm attached to the Normal School Mysore maintained its efficiency The prescribed programme of practical work on the Farm was carried out The students of the Upper Secondary Training class cultivated crops, those of the Lower Secondary Training class did gardening, and those of the VII class were given practice in feild operations such as ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, weeding, harvesting and in handling machines Two students of the Farm won prizes for ploughing at the competition held during the Dasara Exhibition of 1908 Among other crops jola, Kar ragi, ginnelly and ground nuts were cultivated and the results were encouraging The yield per acre of jola was 1645 lbs, of Kar ragi 937 lbs and of ground nuts 1004 lbs The total income of the Farm was Rs 468 against Rs 387 in the previous year A Canadian plough with the latest improvements was bought It is desirable to supply to the Farm a number of new and improved agricultural machines and implements of foreign manufacture which are suitable for use in this country In correction with the Local Examinations an Examination in Practical Agriculture has been instituted and will be held for the first time in 1909 The Examination consists of two parts- (1) Written and ~~two~~ (2) Oral and Practical The Written Examination is intended to test the candidate's knowledge of (1) the different methods of cultivating crops (2) the distinguishing features of insects ordinarily attacking crops and (3) the most common insect pests and crop diseases The Oral and Practical Examination is intended to test the candidate's ability to use agricultural implements and machines and his familiarity with important varieties of grains, common insects and insecticides

The Flower and Vegetable garden in the open yard

yard of the hostel attached to the High School Tumkur and maintained by the boarders was in a good condition There were small flower and vegetable gardens maintained in connection with several Taluk and Village Elementary schools, but many of them suffered badly for want of rain

(C) Other Special Schools

80 The Engineering School Mysore There were 18 students in the Senior And 21 in the Junior Class against 22 and 18 respectively in the previous year Twelve of the Senior Class appeared for the final examination conducted by the Board of Examoners appointed by the Chief Engineer and 11 met with success All the 21 of the Junior Class appeared for the Examination conducted by the Board and 13 met with success At the Elementary and Intermediate Technical Examinations of the Madras Government held in April 1909 eight and one respectively passed in Building Drawing and Estimating 10 and 2 respectively passed in Building Materials and Construction 4 and 1 passed in Earth work and Road-making all the 10 and 5 sent up passed in Hydraulics and Irregation works At the Elementary Examination 9 were successful in Mensuration 6 in Bridge-work, 1 in Mechanic Drawing and 4 in Applied Mechanics At the Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in Surveying and Levelling 3 and 1 respectively passed Of the successful candidates 9 took a first Class In the examination held in November 1908 one student who appeared in Geometrical and perspective Deawing by the Elemetary Grade passed Three appeared in Geometrical and Perspective Drawing Intermediate and 5 in Free-hand and Model Drawing Elementary, but all failed Ten scholarships have been sanctioned for the maintenance of those who pass the examination for Sub-Overseers and Draughtsmen on Government works for a yaer to enable them to acquire practical training

81 Commercial Schools The aided Commercial School, Bangalor under the management of Mr S C Lakshminarnaiya is doing good and useful work It increased in strength from 44 to 50 7 of the pupils being girls Of the pupils 29 were Brahmins 9 were Europeans and 6 were Native Christians The number of subject-pupils rose from 102 to 134, of whom 40,30,24 and 18 learnt (1) tupe-writing, (2) shorthand, (3) book-keeping and accountancy, and (4) commercial correspondence

and office routine respectively. The other subjects taught were Banking and Currency including Political Economy, Commercial and Industrial Law and lastly Commercial Geography and History These subjects were learnt by 11,7 and 3 pupils respectively The school secured good results at the several examinations for which it presented pupils At the Madras Government Technical Examinations of the Elementary Grade 4 out of 14 passed in the second class in different subjects At the Examination conducted by the National Union of Teachers, London 16 passed out of 20 - 3 being placed in the first class and 13 in the second At the examinations held by the Midland Counties' Union of Educational Institutions 16 passed out of 23 - 7 being placed in the first class and 16 in the second class At the examination held by the London Chamber of Commerce 2 passed out of 5 one in the first class and one in the second class The state of the school reflects great credit upon Mr Lakshminaranaiya

The attendance of the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore increased from 10 to 25, the average daily attendance being 11 The Managers have secured the services of an efficient instructor from Trichonopoly Type-writing was learnt by 25, short-hand by 3, and book-keeping by 5 students At the Madras Government Technical Examinations held in April 1909, four passed in type-writing, Elementary, and two passed in type-writing, Intermediate

82 The Schools for Deaf mutes and the Blind The school for the Deaf mutes and the school for the Blind at Mysore are doing good work The former had 13 pupils on its rolls, of whom two read Kannada Reader II, one Kannada Reader I and four read the Primer, and were able to write to dictation easy words and sentences and work sums of simple multiplication The remaining six students could articulate easy words and sentences All the 13 pupils learnt rattan work, three knitting five drawing and clay modelling and six weaving There were 13 pupils in the school for the Blind Four of

the pupils read the IV and V Kannada Readers and portions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata and worked sums of simple fraction Three of these four also learnt English Four read Kannada Reader II and Reader No I and knew addition and subtraction Music was also taught and was the one subject which the boys liked best The school was visited during the year by several distinguished people from Bombay who gave handsome donations to the hostel Two experienced teachers were deputed by the Baroda State to study the methods of instruction At the last Dasara Exhibition the schools obtained 4 certificates for rattan work, 4 for clay modelling two for the weaving of checks and corduroy For these and similar other fabrics they also received a bronze medal and certificate of merit from the Nagpur Exhibition There were 12 boarders in the hostel, who were fed and clothed free of cost More help from the public and better accommodation will enable the managers to widen the sphere of usefulness of the two institutions which richly deserve the benevolence and sympathy of the public The members of the Committee and especially the energetic Secretary deserve great credit for the efficient state of both the schools

83 Damodardas Scientific Research and Technical Scholarships

Altogether five graduates were awarded Damodardas scholarships to the end of the year under report Mr N S. Subba Rao B A., a native of Mysore was granted a scholarship of £265 per annum for a period of three years with effect from 1st October 1905, to enable him to study in Cambridge for the History and Economics Tripos. Mr Subba Rao took a first class and returned to India in August 1909 During the period of his stay in England Mr Subba Rao, also qualified himself for the Bar Mr S Subba Rao B A , M B & C M also a native of Mysore was the second graduate selected for a Damodardas Scholarship He was awarded a scholarship of £200 per annum for a period of one year from 1st April 1908 to enable him to study for the D P H Degree in England His scholarship has been continued for a further period of two years to enable him to study for the F.R C S Degree Three graduates Messrs Ajit Mohan Sen B Sc

S Raghavendra Rao B A and S Venkatasubba Chetty B A were awarded Damodardas Scholarships in the year 1908 Mr Ajit Mohan Sen who had completed his course as a Government of India Scholar was granted a scholarship of £200 per annum for post graduate study of Mining and Metallurgy for a period of one year from 1st October 1908 Mr Sen has finished his course and taken the M Sc Degree of Birmingham Mr S Raghavendra Rao B A a native of Madras has been given a scholarship of £200 per annum for studying Mining and Metallurgy at Birmingham for a period of two years from 1st October 1908 Mr S Venkatasubba Chetty B A a Sub-Assistant Engineer of the Mysore Public Works Department has been given a scholarship of £790 in all for a period of 27 months from 1st January 1909 to enable him to study Electrical Engineering at the Faraday House, London and receive practical training on works according to a programme kindly drawn up by Dr Alfred Hay of the Indian Institute of Science

84 Technical Scholarships The scholarships falling under this head are held in Professional and Technical Institutions in British India Of the scholarships in force 4 were held in the Teachers' College Madras, 5 in the Engineering College, Madras and Science College, Poona together, 11 in the Medical College, Madras 11 and 3 in the Veterinary Colleges at Bombay and Madras respectively, two, one and three in the School of Arts at Madras, Calcutta and Sir J J School of Arts, Bombay respectively, 10 in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, two in the Agricultural College Nagpur, and nine in the Forest School Dehra Dun

85 Sanskrit Schools The number of Sanskrit schools decreased from 43 to 41, of which One was a Government School, 36 were aided and 4 unaided schools The number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th June was 1391, being 153 less than in the previous year There were 2137 pupils in other public institutions and 149 pupils in indigenous schools who learnt Sanskrit The total number of pupils learning Sanskrit was 3377, showing a decrease of 333 pupils The Sanskrit Schools depend for their

attendance upon the sons of Vaidaka Brahmins who are as a class poor and are becoming conscious that proficiency in Sanskrit language and literature however high, is not of itself a sufficient equipment for the battle of life under present conditions These schools are therefore gradually deteriorating both in strength and standard of instruction In the Bangalore Circle, the Sanskrit schools at Kalkunte, Mandikal and Muttur are reported to have made fair progress In the Mysore Circle, the Saradavilasa Pathasala with 178 pupils and the Sadvidya Pathasala with 83 pupils, both at Mysore are reported to have been in good condition The Pathasalas at Nanjangud Belur, Channarayapatna Kigga and Kalasa are reported to have done fairly well The Pathasala at Honnavalli which was an unaided school in 1908 was brought on the list of aided schools during the year and the condition of its higher classes is reported to ~~be~~ have been satisfactory

Chapter VII - Female Education

86 Number and strength of Girls' Schools. There was an improvement both in the number and strength of Public institutions for girls The number of institutions increased from 259 to 272 One of the institutions was a College, two were High Schools - one being departmental and the other aided 51were Middle Schools of which 30 weredepartmental, 20 were aided and one was unaided, 215 were primary schools of which 149 were departmental, 61 were aided and 5 were unaided, and three ~~these~~ were special schools The number of girls in public institutions alone rose from 14006 to 15395 or by nearly 10 per cent There were 4973 girls in public institutions for boys and 1070 girls in indigenous schools There were altogether 21,438 girls at school or 2339 more than in the previous year This advance in the attendance in Girls' schools ~~amdst the unfavourable conditions of the year~~ is a matter for congratulation The table showing the number and strength of Girls' schools is given in Appendix B (23)

87 Percentage of Girls under instruction The percentage of girls under instruction to girls of school-age which fell from 4 76 to 4 72 in the previous year rose to 5 29 in the year under report

88 Expenditure on Girls' Schools. The expenditure on female education amounted to Rs 2,20,850 which was Rs. 22,855 more than the amount spent in the previous year Towards this total expenditure the State revenue contributed Rs 1,44,322, the Local Funds Rs 7179 7354, the Municipal Funds Rs 2179, fees levied in schools for Europeans and Eurasian children Rs 3033 and all other sources Rs 63,962 Of the increase in expenditure Rs 8296 was borne by Government and Rs 13595 by Private agencies The cost of the Maharani's College amounted to Rs 43,986 from the State Funds Of the amount spent by private agencies on girls schools the Wesleyan Mission contributed Rs 31,551, the London Mission

Rs 4682, the Roman Catholic Mission Rs 11,051 the Methodist Episcopal Mission Rs 5816, the Church of England Zenana Mission Rs 1032 and all other agencies Rs 9830

89 Results of Public Examinations K Subbamma an Assistant Mistress of the Maharani's College appeared for and passed the English Language Division of the B A Examination and won the Grigg Medal Two out of four sent up by the same institution passed the Matriculation Examination One more student Sundaramma of the same institution, a native of Bombay, passed the Sanskrit Branch of the Pandits Examination She is the first female candidate to pass that examination From all the girls' schools in the State 12 out of 24 examined passed the English Lower Secondary Examination, 7 of them ~~passed~~ passing in English only Of the successful girls, the Maharani's College passed three, the London Mission Boarding High School, Bangalore, and the Convent School, Mysore, passed two each, St Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Champion Reefs, and the M E Mission Girls' School Kolar passed one each, and three were private candidates At the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 37 out of 92 examined were successful, two being placed in the first class The Maharani's College which passed five, The Govt Girls' School, Chitaldrug, which passed four, and the Wesleyan Mission Orpharage, Hassan, the Hindustani Girls' School Sultanpet, Bangalore, and the M E Mission Girls' School, Kolar, which passed three each were the most succes ful institutions At the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade 8 were sucessful in the written examination and 7 in the practical portion Two female candidates were examined in a special examination for sewing and both passed and were placed in the first class At the Madras Govt Technical Examinations one female candidate from the Commercial High School, Bangalore, passed in the theory and practice of Commerce and was the only successful candidate of her sex for the whole Presidency

90 Boards of Visitors for Girls' Schools In March

1891 with a view to make female education popular Government appointed Committees for every Girls' School maintained from State Funds It was intended that these Committees should be purely advisory bodies and not take over from Government or the Head of the department any portion of the control and management of the schools The rules made by Government for the guidance of the Committees were however misunderstood by some of the Committees which assumed powers that were never intended to be given to them To remove misunderstandings in future, Government have by their Order No 10357 / Edn 229-07-2 dated 16 April 1908 changed the designation of the Committees to " Boards of Visitors " and have clearly stated that their functions are purely advisory The old rules for the guidance of Committees have also been revised and the functions of the Committees have been defined more clearly than before The Boards of Visitors for the Maharani's College and the Girls' Schools at District Headquarters have been appointed by Government, and those of the Girls'schools at Taluk headquarters are in course of being appointed There is nothing to prevent the appointment of ladies interested in the cause of female education on the boards of visitors

91 <u>The Maharani's College, Mysore.</u> The strength of the institution which rose from 372 to 406 in 1907-08 fell to 323 in 1909 The fall in the strength is due to the fact that the names of irregular and unsatisfactory pupils which used to swell the rolls were removed when the Primary Department was reorganised last year Though the total number on the rolls is 323 against 406 in 1908, the average daily attendance for the year was 253 against 258 in 1908, and the percentage of attendance rose from 63 2 in 1908 to 78 3 in 1909 It is much better in the interest of sound education that the names of irregular and inattentive ~~students~~ pupils should be promptly removed than that they should be kept on to swell the number on the rolls Of the total number on the rolls 253 were Brahmins, 10 Vaisyas, 13 Lingayets, 6 Jains and 41 other High Caste Hindus Exclusive of

one pupil in the ~~EA~~ Intermediate Class, 4 in the Oriental Classes and 12 in the Training Class, the institution contained 19 pupils in the High School - 4 in the VI Form, 6 in the V, 3 in the IV and 6 in the Intermediate Form. Four girls read English only in the III Form There were 287 girls in the Vernacular department comprising 41 against 40 in the Middle standards and 217 against 284 in the Lower Primary standards. The fall of attendance in the Upper Primary Classes was due to better classification and the removal of irregular pupils The results obtained by the institution have already been given above The High School Forms were examined ~~by~~ in October 1908 and the other classes in November following Mathematics, General Knowledge and Map drawing needed greater attention in the High and Middle Departments After the introduction of Kindergarten methods into the Primary Classes of the institution, these classes, which had long been neglected, were all brought together into the southern block of the building and placed under a separate Headmistress Mrs Sri-rangamma B A , has proved a sympathetic and energetic Headmistress The Headmistress has been given a free hand in the internal management of the Primary Department She enforces attendance, grants leave, regulates the classification, promotion and admission of pupils, maintains discipline and is responsible for the progress of the Primary Department The Lady Superintendent of the College has been given general supervision over the work of the Primary Department More rational school hours have been adopted for the primary department from 7-30 to 10-30 A M , and from 3 or 3-30 to 5 or 5-30 P M, in place of the old hours from 11 A M to 2 P when little children had to go to and come from school in the heat of the day The timetables were revised on upto date principles, and games, songs, drawing, brush work and modelling were provided chiefly in the afternoon hours I regret to notice that the direct method of teaching English introduced into the II class by Miss Hart has already fallen into disuse

29 against 47 in the Upper Primary standards

92 The London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore This school which has been placed under an able and accomplished Lady Superintendent had 73 pupils of whom 3 were in the VI, 2 in the V, and 2 in the IV Form, the rest being in the Middle School Section Two girls appeared for the Matriculation Examination and both failed The school did better at the Lower Secondary Examination, having passed all the five girls sent up The school was inspected by the Circle Inspector in September 1908 and is reported to have a good staff of teachers and to be in a highly efficient state

93 Anglo-Vernacular and English Middle Schools. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools was seven, the same as in the previous year, but the number of pupils decreased from 798 to 618 or by 180 pupils The number of pupils who learnt English was 438 against 375 in the previous year The London Mission Boarding Girls' School, Bangalore, had 66 pupils learning English in the Middle School Department and was in a satisfactory condition The W M Boarding Girls' School had 59 Native Christian pupils, of whom 6 were boys Of these 48 learnt English Five other schools which are intended mainly for European and Eurasian children are dealt with in Chapter VIII

94 Kannada Middle Schools for Girls There were 33 Kannada Middle Schools with 3673 pupils against 32 schools with 3474 pupils in the previous year The average monthly number and the average daily attendance advanced from 3271 to 3465 and from 2238 to 2473 The distribution of the pupils according to stages shows that there were 282 in the Middle stage, 578 in the Upper Primary stage, and 2813 in the Lower Primary stage Of the total number of schools Bangalore had five, Kolar four, Shimoga one, Chitaldrug three, Mysore three, Tumkur twelve, Hassan two, and Kadur three The Aryabalika Pathasala, Bangalore, increased in strength from 236 to 252, of whom 29 learnt English against 43 in the previous year It is disappointing that all the 8 girls who presented themselves from the Aryabalika Pathasala

for the Lower Secondary Examination failed The Government Girls' School, Bangalore had 274 pupils or 23 more than in the previous year Forty two learnt English Two out of five pupils sent up passed the Lower Secondary Examination in Kannada All the teachers of the school were given instruction in model lessons once a week during the year by the Kindergarten Instructor The Chamarajpete Girls' School, Bangalore, with 136 pupils of whom 20 learnt English, presented no pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination The Malleswaram Girls' School, Bangalore rose in attendance from 38 to 50 and was housed in a more suitable building and separated from the Boys' school The Siddikatte W M Girls' School, Bangalore had 256 pupils or 44 more than in the previous year, but none of the five that went up for the Lower Secondary Examination were successful The managers improved the instruction of the primary classes on Kindergarten principles, and arranged for normal lectures being given to the teachers on improved methods of teaching The Government Girls' School Kolar was in a fairly good condition The state of the M E Mission Girls' School in the same town was highly satisfactory This was one of the first schools in the State to adopt kindergarten methods of instruction for the primary classes Four out of 11 passed the Lower Secondary Examination from the school The Govt Girls' School Shimoga suffered on account of plague during the latter part of the year, and the single girl sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination failed The Govt, Girls' School Chitaldrug, with 142 pupils was in a satisfactory ~~////////~~ state, and passed all the four pupils sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination The Wesleyan Mission Victoria Girls' School Mysore under the able and sympathetic management of Miss Parsons, the Lady Superintendent, continued to maintain its efficiency and popularity and did excellent work The accommodation, furniture and apparatus of the school were excellent It had 223 pupils on its rolls A class of grown-up girls was formed, who received instruction in Conversational English, needle work, drawing, sewing, physical culture and first aid The pupils are being prepared for domestic duties

and to teach in girls' schools The Government Girls' School Nanjangud with 109 pupils showed good progress but was badly housed The school at Chamarajanagar improved considerably under the present mistress but was held in an unsuitable rented house The W M Orphanage Girls' school Hassan increased in attendance from 87 to 117 and passed 3 out of 6 girls sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination The Vani-Vilas Girls' School in the same town showed increased strength and a fair amount of progress The new building of the school was completed during the year The W M Fort Girls' School Tumkur with 250 pupils on its rolls passed two pupils at the Lower Secondary Examination and was in a satisfactory condition The W M Peta Girls' School in the same station with 145 pupils passed one pupil at the Lower Secondary Examination The other Kannada Girls' schools in the Tumkur District are reported to have been in a fair condition The Government Girls' School Chikmagalur which suffered heavily in attendance in the previous year recovered its strength and showed satisfactory work The school passed two girls at the Lower Secondary Examination The rented school house was improved

95 Kannada Primary Schools for Girls The primary schools for girls increased from 144 to 147 which includes one Tamil and one Maharatta School Of the total number of schools Mysore had the largest number, namely 36, and Kadur the smallest number, namely 5 Of the remaining districts Bangalore had 30, Shimoga 20, Tumkur 19, Kolar 12, Hassan 14, and Chitaldrug 11 The number of pupils in primary schools rose from 6964 to 7713 or by 749 The average monthly and average daily attendance were also better than in the previous year, being 7334 and 5010 respectively Of the total number of girls 37 had reached the Middle stage and 605 the Upper Primary stage

96 Home Education Classes The home education classes working in connection with the Empress Girls' School Tumkur were attended by 31 pupils or 6 less than in the previous

year The Headmistress of the Girls' School was not able to test the progress of these classes The local Lingayets are desirous of having a teacher to continue the education of the grown up girls of their community in their homes

97 Scholarships fpr Widows. As in the previous year thirty seven State scholarships were awarded to widow pupils in Govt and aided girls' schools Two of the scholarship holders were in High Schools, and the others in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools The expenditure on these scholarships was Rs 2324 The list of scholarships was revised in April 1909

CHAPTER- VIII --- Education of Europeans

98 ~~97~~ The number of schools mainly intended for European children was six as in the previous year but their strength slightly fell from 454 to 435, of whom 170 were boys and 265 were girls Of the boys 163 and of the girls 244 were children of the European community There were 21 ~~and 17~~ boys and 17 girls of this community in other institutions ~~th~~ There were altogether 184 boys and 261 girls of European parentage The results of public examinations compare unfavourably with those of the previous year Three passed the Lower Secondary Examination and one passed in the first class in commercial subjects at the Madras Government Technical Examinations

The Fort English School, Bangalore had only 22 pupils against 46 in the previous year, many of the grown up pupils having withdrawn A trained Headmistress was appointed and steps were taken to improve the school The Kolar Gold Fields School was attended by 84 boys, of whom three were Native christians and by 54 girls The school was in a satisfactory condition The Convent School, Champion Reefs is also reported to have been in a satisfactory condition and to have been attended by 44 boys and 100 girls, of whom 4 were Native Christians The Convent Girls' School Mysore fell in strength from 12 boys and 59 girls to 7 boys and 49 girls, of whom two were Parsis The school had a Fourth Form of four pupils and passed the two girls sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination In the St. Bartholomew's School Mysore there were nine boys and 13 girls, of whom six were European and 7 were Parsi girls The school needed improvement The S Railway School Bangalore had 18 boys and 26 girls, all being European children in the middle stage

CHAPTER- IX -- Education of Mahomedans

99 ~~98~~ Number of Mahomedans under instruction.-- There was an increase in the number of Mahomedans under instruction from 15481 to 17987, of whom 13762 were boys and 4225 were girls Of the boys 9 were in Colleges, 8 in the Moulvis' classes 130 in High Schools, 1836 in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 2990 in Vernacular Middle schools, 7708 in Primary schools, 54 in Training schools, 116 in other Special schools and 911 in indigenous schools Of the girls 852 were in Vernacular Middle schools, 3183 were in primary schools and 190 in indigenous schools

100 ~~99~~ Percentage of Mahomedan pupils -- The total Mahomedan male and female population of school-age is ~~216097~~ 21097 and 19122 respectively The percentages of boys and girls of school-age under instruction were 65 2 and 22 1 respectively against 56 39 and 18 73 in the previous year, showing an advance in the percentages for both sexes

101 ~~100~~ Number and Strength of Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani Schools -- The number of schools for Mahomedans remained at 302 as in the previous year, but there was an increase in their strength from 11105 to 13110 ~~10668~~, of whom 113 belonged to other communities The gain of 2005 ~~1443~~ pupils is gratifying Of the total number of schools 223 were for boys, of which six were Anglo-Hindustani schools, 37 were Taluk Middle schools, 179 Primary schools including 25 village elementary schools which were of the Middle School Standard, and one was an ~~A~~ Unaided Industrial School For the girls alone there were 79 schools, of which 11 ~~12~~ were Middle Schools and 68 ~~67~~ Primary Schools

102 ~~101~~ Results of public examinations -- One Mahomedan student passed the Second Language Division and

and the Science division (Geology) of the F A Degree Examination and another the F A Examination from the Central College Three Mahomedans were successful at the Matriculation Examination At the Madras Government Technical Examinations 8 students passed in different subjects At the Moulvis' Examination three out of four were successful, and at the Upper Secondary, English Lower Secondary and Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations 8, 18 and 72 Mahomedan boys met with success At the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, two passed by the Upper Secondary Grade and two by the Primary grade Nine girls were successful at the Lower Secondary Examination

~~(3 102~~ Anglo-Hindus ani Schools -- The total strength of the Anglo-Hindustani Schools increased from ~~[illegible]~~ 755 to 986 and the number learning English from 185 to 201 The school at Mysore ranked first both in strength and efficiency and had 283 pupils of whom 69 learnt English It sent up 25 boys for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom three passed with English as the first language, and 12 with Hindustani as the first language Eight of the latter took English as an optional subject The Anglo-Hindustani School at Bangalore had 143 pupils of whom 37 learnt English The school sent up 7 boys for the Lower Secondary Examination of whom two passed with English as an optional subject In such an important centre of Mahomedan population the school ought to produce better results The Anglo-Hindustani School at Channapatna had a substantial increase in atterdance from 99 to 147 of whom 28 learnt English Three out of five sent up passed the Lower Secondary Examination with English as an optional subject The rise in the strength of the Kolar Anglo-Hindustani School from 90 to 150 is noteworthy, but ~~one-out~~ the school was not up to the mark Only one out of three passed the Lower Secondary Examination Of the 130 on the rolls of the

the Anglo-Hindustani School at Turkur 20 learnt English All the three that went up for the Lower Secondary Examination passed and the state of the school was slightly better than in the previous year The Anglo-Hindustani School at Chitaldrug had 133 on its rolls and sent up five boys for the Lower Secondary Examination of whom three passed, one being placed in the first class

14 ~~103~~ Hindustani Middle Schools for boys -- There was a nominal decrease in the number of middle schools from 47 to 37, ~~Some~~ some of the village elementary schools of the Lower Secondary Standard being classed with Primary schools as all village elementary schools are treated as primary schools irrespective of their standard But notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools the number of pupils increased from 2508 to 2827, of whom 223 were in the middle, 465 in the upper primary, and 2139 in the lower primary stage against 204, 459, and 1845 in the previous year The schools which ~~have~~ had the largest attendance and which were in a satisfactory condition were those at Chikmaglur, Sira, Closepet, Shimoga, Hassan, Kunigal and Chamarajnagar with 157, 155, 135, 109, 105, 104 and 102 pupils respectively The schools at Mulbagal Bowringpet, Bagepalli, Malvalli, Yedalalli and Hornali are reported to have been inefficient

105 ~~104~~ Hindustani Primary Schools for boys.-- The number of schools increased from 173 to 179 and the number pupils from ~~608~~ 5103 to 6024 The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 4800 to 5278 and the average daily attendance from 3486 to 4149 Of the total number 70 were in the Middle, 794 in the Upper Primary, and 5160 in the Lower Primary Stage The distribution of schools by districts shows that Bangalore had 45, Kolar 31, Tumkur 20, Chitaldrug 15, Mysore 34, Hassan 11, Shimoga 17, and Kadur 6

106 ~~105~~ Hindustani Girls Schools --- There were 79 schools with 3251 pupils against 76 with ~~2244~~ 2722 ~~in~~ pupils in the previous year Of the total number of schools 11 were middle schools, ~~74~~ 4 of them being in Bangalore, two each in Mysore and Kolar, and one each in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts The number of pupils in middle schools rose from 425 to 785, of whom only 37 were in the middle stage The Government Girls' school Sultanpete, Bangalore had 94 girls, sent up ~~for~~ 4 girls for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom three passed The Lashkar Mohalla Girls' School at Mysore is reported to have been in a satisfactory condition It had 93 girls and two out of three of its pupils passed the Lower Secondary Examination The Church of England Zenana Mission School Mysore with 67 girls continued to do good work and sent up three girls for the Lower Secondary Examination of whom two passed The schools at Closepet, in Syed Wadi at Chanrapatana, Doddaballapur, Chikballapur and Hassan with ~~77/77/~~ 82, 96, 55, 54 and 70 pupils respectively were in a satisfactory state The number of primary schools was 68 as in the previous year Of these ~~9~~ 11 were in Bangalore, 17 in Mysore ~~in Mysore~~, 10 in Tumkur, 13 in Kolar, 5 in Hassan, 2 in Kadur, 4 in Shimoga and 6 in Chitaldrug The number of pupils in primary schools was 2466 against 2297 in the previous year Of the 2466 girls, 231 were in the Upper Primary stage The Village Elementary Schools at Huliyurdurga in Kunigal Taluk, Lakkur in Nelavangala Taluk and Bilenarasapura in Hoskote Taluk were in excellent condition

107 ~~106~~ General Remarks -- The number of untrained and unpassed teachers was slightly reduced from 144 to 133 Of the total number of Mahomedan teachers namely, 484, four have passed the Matriculation Examination, 8 the Moulvis' Examination, 40 the Teachers' or Upper Secondary Examination, 209 Middle School, Lower Secondary or

or Pupils' Examination, 22 the Teachers' Certificate Examinations and three the special Madras Upper Primary Examination Of the rest 23 were unpassed but trained, 133 were both unpassed and untrained The greatest obstacle in the way of improving Hindustani Schools is the absence of an adequate supply of teachers who have received a fairly good general education Those that are already employed are averse to undergo any kind of training The difficulty is still greater in the case of schools for girls

108 ~~107~~ Mahomedan Scholarships.-- Thirty-five of these scholarships were awarded during the year- six in College classes, 28 in High School Forms and one in the Middle School The amount allotted to these scholarships is Rs 1440 a year, and the disbursements during the year amounted to Rs 1362 The list of Mahomedan scholarships was revised in April 1909 Six Mahomedan students who are natives of Mysore held scholarships of the value of Rs 25 each in the M A O College Aligarh, and the expenditure on these scholarships amounted to Rs 1075 against Rs 1325 in the previous year A scholarship of £ 250 per annum tenable for three years was awarded to a Mahomedan of good family to enable him to study in Cambridge and qualify for the Bar in England

CHAPTER- X- Pallegar Scholarships

109 ~~108~~ According to the existing rules the lowest form in which these scholarships are tenable is the III Form of an Anglo-Vernacular School But hardly any boy belonging to a Pallegar family rose ~~rises~~ to that form As no applicant eligible for a scholarship came forward no scholarships were granted during the year, but a scholarship granted in the previous year to a boy in the III Form was continued for another year and a sum of Rs 48 was spent out of Rs 840 allotted for the purpose A relaxation of the rules by which scholarships may be granted to boys below the III Form is necessary, if the scholarships are to benefit the sons of Pallegar Pensionaries

CHAPTER-XI- Education of Depressed Castes and Lambanis

110 ~~109~~ Depressed Castes -- The number of schools for Depressed Castes like Holeyas and Madigas decreased from 82 to 81, and their attendance from 2256 to 2022, of whom 375 were girls Of the 81 schools 43 were departmental 34 were aided and 4 were unaided There were 17 of these schools in the Bangalore District, 12 in Kolar, 6 in Shimoga, 3 in Chitaldrug, 20 in Mysor , 20 in Tumkur, 2 in Hassan and one in Kadur Among Government schools the Panchama school at Kolar was the most flourishing The schools at Malavalli, Sira, Kodigenahalli and Hebbur reached the Middle Stage At Malavalli a few Panchama boys have commenced to learn English and an application has been received for ~~one~~ an English School ~~for~~ for the Panchamas of Closepet The schools for the Panchamas suffered badly on account of the prevalence of famine There was wide scope for new Panchama schools all over the Province especially in the Western Circle

111 ~~110~~ Lambani Schools -- The number of Lambani schools fell from 13 to 11 and their strength from 223 to

223 to 203, of whom 18 were girls Shimoga had the largest number of these schools, viz, 7, Tumkur had 2, Hassan and Chitaldrug had one each The school at Marundi in the Hassan District and the one at Kadaranahalli in the Tumkur District were not working, as on account of the famine, the Lambanis had left their villages

CHAPTER-XII- Village Indigenous Schools

112 The Village Indigenous Schools are schools which do not follow the curriculum or the standard prescribed by the department The returns received from the Deputy Commissioners show a substantial rise in the number of these schools from 1780 to 1943 and in their strength from 21492 to 25757 Of the schools one was returned as an Arabic or Persian school, five as Sanskrit schools, 1771 as vernacular schools and 7 as Koran schools All other schools numbered 159 Particulars of these schools are given in Appendix B (27) to 29)

CHAPTER-XIII- Books

113 ~~112~~ The Text-Book Committee.-- There was one general meeting of the Text-book Committee at which the annual report was read and adopted and there were three meetings of the Kannada, Sanskrit and the Hindustani, Persian and Arabic sub-committees, at which the text books for the Lower and Upper Secondary Examinations and the Pandits' Examination were recommended The curriculum of studies for the Pandits was also revised and the recommendations of the sub-committees were approved by the Board of Examiners The revised curriculum will come into operation from 1911

During the year 65 publications received for patronage were reviewed and reported upon A book of Kindergarten songs and games in Kannada and a revised edition of Amarakosa Kanda I with Notes were printed The following books were ready for the press - (1) Padyasara ~~pt~~ Pt II, ~~as~~ revised (2) A Kannada Translation of Tales of Indian ~~V~~ Chivalry by Prof MacMillan, with illustrations, (3) Balabhuvivarane, revised, to be printed with illustrations, (4) A Hindustani Translation of Kannada Object Lessons Pt I by Abdul Gaffur, (5) A collection of Prayers in Sanskrit and Kannada, (6) A book of Devotional Songs and Verses, Moral Verses inculcating ~~dily-duti~~ daily duties of children, and Religious Stories explaining Puranic Scenes

114 ~~113~~ The Work of the Kannada Translator -- During the year the Kannada Translator was able to (1) review 62 books received for patronage and 57 publications received for registration, (2) ~~review~~ revise and pass through the Press 8 Departmental Text-books, (3) draw up a report of the Review and Analysis of publications registered during the ~~elendar-year~~--- calendar year 1908, (4) translate some departmental notifications and circulars, ~~&~~ (5) make

make a ~~compli~~ compilation of Devotional Songs and Verses in connection wit the introduction of religious and moral instruction into the schools of the State, (6) to write 14 stories to explain Ravi Varma's Puranic Pictures and 45 Religious and Moral stories (7) and lastly to prepare the annual report of the Text-Book Committee for the year 1908-09

115 ~~114~~ The Educational Library and Museum.-- The Library had 5613 volumes on the 30th June, including 29 volumes added during the year The collection compris boo s on the history of education, principles of education, methods of teaching, manual training and kinderga ten and school books presented by publishers Amon t books added during the year were books dealing with moral instruction, Harmsworth's ~~Harm~~ Encyclopedia in ten volumes, the World of to-day in Six volumes, the Universal Geography in 19 volumes A set of interesting and instructive stereoscopic views of the important countri of the world is placed in the Library and some of the best educational journals and magazines are also subscribed for The number of volumes issued out as 740 and the number of visitors to the Library was 450 Rs 997 was spent during the year in purchasing books, journals and magazines

116 ~~115.~~ The Oriental Library Mysore -- During the year under report, 234 printed volumes and 267 Manuscripts were added to the collections of the Library The number c printed volumes at the end of the ~~effical~~ official year was 7888 and that of manuscripts was 6900 Out c Rs 4000 being the annual grant for purchase of printed works and manuscropts, Rs 1710 was spent in purchasing copies of Sanskrit works by way of encouragement to the publishers The years collection of manuscripts comprises mostly old manuscripts purchased in Mysore and in other parts of India, and to a small extent new transcripts

transcripts of rare works borrowed Of the Sanskrit manuscripts collected, Jaiminiya Brahmana consisting of Talavakuruka Brahmana and ~~the two sections known as~~ Talavaraka Upanishad, not yet published or catalogued, so far as it is known, deserves special mention Manuscripts of important Kannada works were also collected during the year The Arthasastra of Chanikya an ancient work on Hindu Polity, and Taittiriya Brahmana were published in the Library Series Manuscripts of the Sanskrit text of M Smriti Chandrika were being collected with a view to bring out a correct edition of the work, in accordance with the Orders of Government During the year under report, 986 printed volumes and 74 manuscripts were lent out for study and consultation, and 2143 volumes of Manuscripts and printed works were consulted in the Library by readers who visited the Library for the purpose

117 ~~116~~ The Central Book Depot Bangalore --- On 1st July 1908, the value of the stock in the Central Book Depot was Rs 1,18,462-7-4, that of the stock in the Branch Depots was Rs 6,436-5-10 and the total value of the stock in all the depots together was Rs 1,24,898-13-4 against stock valued at Rs 1,35,940-15-9 in the previous year Books and maps of the value of Rs 51719-3-0 were added to stock during the year The value of the stock on hand in all the depots on 30th June1909 amounte to Rs 1,41,675-14-11

The total amount of sale proceeds realised during the year was Rs 30,666-4-5 which is the highest figure on record The amount realised by the Central Book Depot was Rs 11,320-0-10 and that in the Branch Depots Rs 19,346-3-7 The amount actually paid into the Treasury after allowing commission to the Branch Depot keepers and purchasers was Rs 28,638-15-2 including Rs 775 adjusted by book transfer against Rs 27,430-12-1 credited in the previous year The amount of commision

commission paid was Rs 2092-2-9 Books of the value of Rs 20,353-15-9 were issued to the several Branch Depots for sale and books and maps valued at Rs 4362-9-[illegible] were supplied gratis to schools and Government Offices

Stationery articles of the value of Rs 935 were supplied to 1394 village elementary schools, the supply being regulated according to the size and the needs of the schools The work of the ~~Branch~~ Book Depot was on the whole satisfactory

Messrs Macmillan and Co , supplied 1,00,000 copies of Balabodhe Pt I, 50,000 copies of Balabodhe Pt II, 25,000 copies of Kannada First Reader and 20,000 copies of Kannada Second Reader during the year, the total value of books supplied being Rs 26,875

118 ~~117~~ Encouragement of Authors.--- Out of the annual provision of Rs 4000, Rs 3105 was spent in purchasing books received for patronage A statement showing the number and value of the copies of each book purchased is given in Appendix B (30)

CHAPTER -XIV- ~~General~~ Concluding Remarks

119 ~~118~~ Manual Instruction --- Nine Sloyd centres for teaching pupils of High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shomoga, Chikmaglur, Hassan and Channapatna were opened in the early part of the year The centres at Bangalore and Mysore are equipped for 30 pupils each, those at Chitaldrug and Channapatna for 10 pupils each, and the rest of the centres for 20 pupils each The Bangalore and Mysore centres started work on the 16th September 1908 A fortnight later all other centres started work except those at Chikmaglur and Shomoga, which commenced work at the close of January 1909 At the Bangalore centre 330 boys were taught sloyd, at the Mysore centre 292 boys, at the Tumkur centre 104, at the Hassan centre 89, at the Chikmaglur centre 92, at the Shomoga centre 100, at the Kolar centre 100, at the Chitaldrug centre 50, at the Channapatna centre 50, Mr D Nagavakar, L M E and Mr H Krishna Iyengar L M E who were the Assistants of Mr Gustaf Larsson and were trained by him were appointed Supervisors of Sloyd in the Bangalore and Mysore Circles respectively Mr Nagavakar keeps the stores of tools and other requisites at Bangalore to supply to all the centres The wood required is supplied in suitable pieces to each centre by the Mysore Industrial School The two Supervisors gave ~~a~~ valuable help in starting the different centres in the mofussil and inspected the work ~~and guided~~ the sloyd teachers ~~of~~ at each centre Everywhere the pupils have taken to sloyd with great enthusiasm, and the work turned out is reported to be very neat and in some cases excellent Mechanical drawing is taught ~~in~~ at each centre Both the Supervisors of Sloyd have done excellent work The success of the sloyd movement will in future depend on their zeal and work

The teachers at the different centres who were trained by Mr Larsson have also worked enthusiastically

The following course of manual training is arranged for schools of general education in Mysore —

Infant I and II Standards	Kindergarten work and paper folding
III IV and V Vernacular or I II and III A V Standards	Card board work
IV and V A V Standards or II III and IV Forms	Sloyd wood work
V Form	Wood turning and wood carving
VI Form	Practical work in science laboratory

In the summer vacation of 1909, classes were formed at all the nine sloyd centres to teach paper-folding and cardboard construction to classes of teachers assembled from the neighbouring schools Instruction was given by the sloyd teachers, who themselves had been trained in Bangalore ~~in Mr Larsson's class~~ by Miss Brown in cardboard work Altogether 260 teachers received instruction and were given certificates at the end of the course

~~119~~ 120 Religious and Moral Instruction.— His Highness' Government ordered the introduction of religious and moral instruction into the schools and colleges with effect from 1st November 1908 The printed papers on which the Order was passed and which contained the departmental proposals and suggestions were circulated as early as possible to English Colleges and schools, freedom being given to Principals and Headmasters to introduce the teaching tentatively on the lines approved by Government

A conference of experts was convened in December 1908 to advise on the religious and moral instruction of Hindu boys The following course of instruction was adopted for Hindu boys on the model of the curriculum adopted in the Benares Hindu College -

CLASS	SUBJECT
Infant and Vernacular I & II Classes	Pictures and stories suitable for young children
Anglo Vernacular Class I or Vernacular III	Stories and easy stotras suitable for young children chiefly taken from

Do	Class II	or	do	IV	Sanatana Dharma Catechism Part III
Do	Class III	or	do	V	Sanatana Dharma Catechism Part II
Anglo Vernacular	Class IV				Sanatana Dharma Catechism Part I
Do	Class V				Sanatana Dharma Elementary Text book Part III cc 8 to 11
Form IV					Sanatana Dharma Elementary Text book Part III cc 1 to 7
Do V					Sanatana Dharma Elementary Text book Part II
Do VI					Sanatana Dharma Elementary Text book Part I omitting cc I & II

In the Infant and Vernacular I, II and III classes and in the A V I class, it would be difficult to separate religious from moral teaching It was recommended that such teaching might be imparted by stories told in simple language in connection with wall pictures Accordingly a number of coloured wall pictures of Puranic incidents have been purchased and stories have been written in simple language bearing on the pictures A compilation has been made of short prayers and moral verses on the common duties of daily life for use in the primary classes A compilation of Devotional Songs and Verses for use in Anglo-Vernacular classes I to IV during the religious lesson period is under preparation and will be shortly sent to the press Mr T S Puttanna B A has prepared a revised edition in very simple style of Nitichintamani, which contains moral stories for use in the primary classes This book has been recommended for the use of teachers The Sanatana Dharma Catechism and Elementary Text-book of the Benares College has been translated into Kannada by Mr P Raghunatha Rao B A for the use of both teachers and pupils

To arrange a curriculum of religious and moral instruction for Mahomedan pupils, a Committee was formed of Mr Mir Humayun Hussain B A, B L, Mr Syed Taj Peeran B A, Mr Mahomed Beig B A and other experts The Curriculum which was carefully thought out after consulting many books was adopted and prescribed by Circular C No 25 of 7th January 190[illegible] The curriculum is purely non-sectarian For want of suitable text-books it was found impracticable to separate moral from religious instruction from the IV Hindustani class upwards The teaching of both subjects is therefore combined in the higher classes in the same lessons

The subject of direct moral instruction is a very difficult one for untrained teachers to handle The Department has been able to suggest the names of suitable

suitable text-books for the use of teachers But much depends upon the intelligence and tact of the teacher The moralinstruction in co-ordination with the literature or history read in school or with actual incidents of school life would be far more impressive than unconnected or abstract lessons, and teachers should try to correlate the teaching as far as possible

In the mind of the public there has been a great deal of confusion between direct moral instruction and moral training, the latter being more suitable for boarding schools though it can not be ignored in day schools I quote the following pargraph from a speech I recently made when I presided at a lecture in Bangalore on "The Moral Education Congress" held in 1908 -

" Moral education has hitherto been imparted by ~~the~~ other means than direct moral instruction, and the results so far in English Schools have not been small or ~~an~~ unimportant Then why resort to direct moral instruction? In the Public Schools of England and all Boarding Schools of the better sort, great stress is laid on moral training, and there is little or nothing of direct moral instruction The moral training is secured by watchful care and supervision over the behaviour of the pupil, and by the personality of the teacher, whose sympathy with and moral ~~insite~~ insight into the nature of the pupil, whose ~~exp-~~ exemplary behaviour, self-control, sense of justice and candour of heart enable him to stamp his influence on the character of his pupil There are again the indirect wholesome influences of the school community, the corporate life of the school, the education imparted by the methods of self-government, the distinctive traditions of the school, the influence of the sermons in the school chapel, the beauty of the buildings, playing fields and general environments of the school Moral education is also indirectly imparted by the teaching of the Bible,

Bible, and nearly all the subjects usually included in the school curriculum, whether literature, history, mathematics, natural and physical science, music, art or practical occupations At the same time the chastening effect of all honest intellectual work should not be forgotten ~~But~~ These indirect influences of public school life are possible chiefly in the higher class of Boarding schools meant for the sons of the upper middle classes ~~But~~ When we consider however the conditions prevailing in the vast number of elementary day schools in which the pupil spends only one-third of his ~~working~~ waking hours, although an ernest teacher of these schools may bring the indirect influences prevailing in the better class of public schools to bear upon his work, the necessity of giving direct moral instruction becomes apparent Direct moral instruction aims at furnishing ideas and suggestions that help in giving a right direction to conduct It formulates the general principles of right conduct and gathers up into something like a system the fragmentary teaching indirectly derived from the teaching of all the school subjects Just ~~an~~ as a knowledge of English can be indirectly given by the teaching of any subject in a school, and yet general lessons in grammar, translation and composition are necessary for imparting a correct and scientific knowledge of the language, so direct moral instruction is necessay for summing up the indirect~~ion~~ instruction derived from other sources, and such instruction is all the more necessary when the indirect moral influences are weak or absent in a day school "

Moral training will always remain as the pricipal and most peverful means of forming and strengthening the character of pupils But in day schools ~~when~~ when children meet together only for a few hours a day direct moral instruction should not be neglected Its value is now recognised in all civilised countries,

countries, especially in America, where the diversity of races, religions and social positions among the pupils renders uniform religious teaching and ethical instruction based on such teaching very difficult or impossible The dangers of direct moral instruction lie in the imperfect method of teaching and the want of training of the teachers If direct moral instruction is to be a success ~~such~~ the training of ~~the~~ teachers in the methods of moral instruction is necessary

After the Orders of Government on the subject were communicated to heads of institutions, attempts have been made by them for the introduction of religious and moral instruction with various degree of success. The Principal of one College has ignored the Orders altogether The Principal of the Maharaja's College has ~~gone to the other extremely~~ introduced half hour lessons for five days of the week for the College classes as well as the High Schools classes, and making the instruction chiefly religious and metaphysical Government never intended that College classes should be instructed in this way, and I am afraid that religious and metaphysical lectures and discussions with a mixture of ethical teaching from day to day must create a dislike and probably do more harm than good. The views of Government were indicated in the following para -

This paragraph omitted -

" There should not be much difficulty in arranging for religious and moral instruction in Colleges both English and Oriental, on Saturdays and Sundays Some members of the staff of English Colleges who take interest in such instruction may arrange for a weekly lecture in English on Saturday evening during term time The Pandits and Munshis of the College, as well as ~~any~~ other learned Pandits and Moulvis outside the College may be asked to give a religious lecture to Hindus and Mahomedans on Sundays in the College or the hostel attached to it In Oriental Colleges it should not be difficult

difficult to arrange for two lectures a week on religious and moral subjects "

In a large college it ~~could~~ should not be difficult to arrange for weekly lectures on religious and moral subjects The Principal, the Professors of English literature and History and the Pandits could easily take their turns at the weekly lectures or sermons to college students or Saturdays or Sundays Two lectures on religious subjects and two on ethical subjects in the month during ~~the~~ term time, which can easily be correlated with the Literature or History read during the month or with the events of the day in this or ~~y~~ other countries, or with the actual incidents of college life can be easily arranged if the members of the staff be enthusiastic and take an interest in the teaching It seems to me that the half hour lessons in the College classes should cease as soon as possible and be replaced by weekly lectures of the kind indicated The Maharaja's College has made ~~a great~~ an effort to introduce religious and moral instruction with I believe considerable success As experience is gained the teaching is sure to improve

The teaching has been carried out with various degrees of success in the High Schools The Headmasters of ~~Y~~ Tumkur, Bangalore, Shimoga, Kolar and Chikmaglur have made praiseworthy efforts to carry out the scheme As experience is gained, the teaching ~~is sure to be~~ will likely be a success under proper guidance and encouragement

In the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools prayers, recitations, stories, pictures, devotional songs, the Sanatana Dharma Catechism and Elementary Text-book, and teaching on the lines of English Text-books on Moral Teaching have more or less been adopted But a new movement of this ~~kn~~ kind will require for a long time to come the fostering care and guidance of the authorities

121 ~~120~~ Kindergarten Instruction.--- Miss Hart whose work in the Bangalore Girls' Schools has been described in the Report for 1907-08, was transferred to the Maharani's College Mysore in the latter part of June 1908 She worked in the college till the end of October, when ~~an~~ on account of want of sympathy and help from the acting Lady Superintendent she thought it necessary to resign somewhat hastily, before I could remedy the cause of her complaint During the four months of her work in Mysore she re-classified the ~~##~~ children and re-organised the staff of the Primary Department She re-modelled the methods of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Nature Study, Calendar work, Stories, and Songs and Games She introduced the direct method of teaching English into Standard II She attended in the Morning to the work of the Primary classes, and in the afternoons taught a ~~Norm~~ normal class of teachers She was an indefatigable worker and was a Specialist of a high order

122 ~~120~~ The Education Exhibition of 1908.--- The second Educational Exhibition was held during the Dasara of last year in the Jubilee Institute A most useful and instructive collection of Educational Exhibits made from select Elementary and Higher Elementary schools of England was very kindly presented to the Mysore Education Department by the Board of Education in England The various Educational Committees ~~of~~ in England and Managers of Educational Institutions who were appealed to by the Board, generously and readily made valuable contributions to the collection of exhibits to be sent out to Mysore Such a valuable ~~conne~~ collection of exhibits does not to my knowledge exist in any other part of India During the week that the Exhibition in Mysore was open more than a thousand teachers, and about 2000 others visited it But the

the time was too short for the study of the exhibits, which were carefully collected from specially distinguished schools I am glad Government have sanctioned the establishment of a permanent Education Museum to be formed in Bangalore of these exhibits which will be open to the inspection of teachers and the public at all times

123 ~~122~~ The Medical inspection of schools and scholars

At the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner to the Mysore Government was good enough to propose that every medical officer or subordinate in charge of a Local Fund or other ~~Dispensary~~ Dispensary ~~might~~ should inspect all Government and Grant-in-aid schools in the town or union in which they are stationed periodically, every fortnight, with a view chiefly to examining the health of the children attending such schools, and recommending such of them as require it to undergo treatment at the Local Dispensary at an hour that will not interfere with school work The proposal was cordially accepted by me, and circulars were immediately issued to all Headmasters of schools with instructions for keeping the necessary registers The medical inspection of schools by doctors specially employed for the purpose is regularly carried out in Europe, America and Japan In Mysore it has been already found impracticable for the officers of the medical department to visit twice a month every school in a large station where there are 8 or 10 schools The medical examination has therefore been limited to two schools a week The best thanks of the Department are however due to the Medical Department for initiating this much needed reform I hope that the present system may lead in course of time to the appointment of special officers for the medical inspection of schools and scholars

CHAPTER XV.

124 ~~125~~ The General Tables are published with the Report and the Appendices referred to in the body of the Report are published as a supplement

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[illegible]

Inspector General

Ldn Serial No 3]

EDUCATIO

Return of College, Schools and Scholars in The Pr

Class of Institutions	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS — UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT — Managed by Government: Name of Institutions	Number of scholars on the roll on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Board: Number of Institution	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT — Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Board: Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arts Colleges	2	433	414	378							
University Education: English	1			1							
University Education: Oriental (Do for women)	2	84	57	53					2	95	100
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training											
University Education: Law											
University Education: Medicine											
University Education: Engineering											
University Education: Teaching											
University Education: Agricultural											
Total	5	498	472	432					2	95	100
Secondary Schools											
School Education, General: For Boys, High schools, English	18	1700	1650	1435					4	1872	1852
School Education, General: For Boys, High schools, Vernacular											
School Education, General: For Boys, Middle schools, English	83	14789	13337	10544	1	190	177	144	29	2598	2274
School Education, General: For Boys, Middle schools, Vernacular	70	6973	6323	4623	1	202	165	132	15	1611	1714
School Education, General: For Girls, High schools	1	19	18	17					1	7	6
School Education, General: For Girls, Middle schools, English	4	287	368	263					5	356	359
School Education, General: For Girls, Middle schools, Vernacular	29	2702	2429	1683					15	1756	1714
Total	194	26470	24165	18565	2	392	342	276	69	8200	7919
Primary Schools											
For Boys	1503	55801	53223	40599					275	7426	7114
For Girls	149	5849 +34	5444	3729					61	4056	3893
Total	1652	61684	58667	44328					336	11502	11007
Schools for Special Institutions											
School Education, Special: Training schools for masters	3	212	182	161							
School Education, Special: Training schools for mistresses	1	16	16	11					1	70	7
School Education, Special: Schools of art (Commercial)									2	75	61
School Education, Special: Law schools											
School Education, Special: Medical school											
School Education, Special: Engineering and surveying schools	1	42	34	30							
School Education, Special: Industrial schools (Do for Girls)	2	266	266	213					16	793	737
School Education, Special: Other schools, Sanskrit	1	43	40	30					1	117	98
School Education, Special: Other schools, ~~Jail~~ Deaf & Dumb School									36	159	1213
Total	8	579	538	445					2	26	20
Total for Colleges and School of Public Instruction	1859	89197 +34	83842	63770	2	392	342	276	466	22061 -67 21917	21[illegible]6

Advanced teachin

Elementary teacl

El mentary teachi

Other schools not standards

Private Institutions

ERAL TABLE III

...ce of Mysore for the offic al year 1908-09

MANAGEMENT															
U dd															
N mb fI tt t	N mb fl l tl 30th J	A g mb tl ly d yr tl l	A g d ly tt d	G d t t l f P bl I t t t	G d t t l f l l 30th J	N mb f l l tl 30th J lea			Cl f t d f l l 30th J d						
						E g l	A Cl 11 g s	A V l l gg	I p d E	N t Cl t ps	H d	V l m d	P d th	N ml f g l boys' l l	N b of b y g l l ool
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		26	27	28	29
				2	433	420	129	217	4	7	413	9		1	
				1							1				
				4	259		167	16			151	8			
				7	593	421	296	233	4	7	565	17		1	
				14	3572	3517	831	2738	8	125	3249	130	60	1	
7	68	581	446	120	18195	6643	986	15772	150	431	15237	1836	541	270	
				86	8786	159	1501	12044		261	5299	3056	170	163	
				2	26	26	8	18		7	19				
	44	45	37	7	687	438	5	617	262	120	296	—	9	—	84
				44	4458	242	213	4401	5	442	3191	786	34		6
3	662	626	483	273	35724	11025	3344	35598	425	1366	27291	5808	814	434	90
23	651	614	485	1801	63698	49	1048	62361	2	474	53099	8417	1906	4522	
5	240	223	162	215	10179	5	660	10168	2	250	7234	2474	219		9
3	891	837	647	2016	74077	54	1728	72529	4	724	60333	10891	2125	4522	9
				3	212		80	212		4	154	54			
				2	26		10	26		10	16				
				2	75				9	15	51			7	
				1	42						42				
	22	23	19	19	1081				3	194	818	113	153	7	
				1	117					117					
	76	65	47	41	1278	115	1091	587			1263	2	13	2	
				2	26		15	10			25	1			
	98	89	66	71	2857	115	1196	829	12	340	2169	170	166	16	
1	1651	1552	1196	2367	113257	11615	6764	109191	445	2457	90358	16886	3105	4973	99
...rP				15	9		9					9			
...t					165	40	125	40			165				
ly m ly	Ko b			772	23135	692	119	22324		44	22174	884	33	590	
	F gurls			4	282			282			151	131			
	F b s			2	32		18	14				32		4	
Dp rtm tal	F k ls														
	I b y			159	2134	3+4		1042			2085	45	4	194	
	l rg ls							233							
	T t l			1943	25759	699	271	24787	—	44	24575	1101	37	788	
G dT t l				4310	113257	12314	7035	109191	445	2501	114933	17987	3142	5761	99

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholar

Area and Population					University Education		School
Total Area in Square Miles	No of Towns and Villages	Population			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Second School
1.	2	3	4		5	6	7
			Institutions	For Males	6		2
				For Females			
				Total	7		2
	Towns	Males					
	Villages	Females					
	Total	Total					
			Scholars	Males	591		30
				Females	2		5
				Total	593		35

† A town contains 5 000 inhabitants or

† The population of school going age is

,RAL TABLE I

hy hrysore Brown — at the end of the officially ai 1908–09

ETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III)

GI B—100—27 6-08

INSTITUTIONS								
n General	Sch ol Educati n Spec al			I iv te Inst tut ons		Gra d Total	Pe entage of	Remarks
: mary Scho ls	T a n ng S hools	All otl er Spe i l Scl o ls	Total of P blic Inst t tions	Advanced	Elen entary			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1801	3	65	2095	6	1933	4034	Instit t on to No f t w s and villages	
215	2	1	272		4	276		
2016	5	66	2367	6	1937	4310		
								Sch ol g g pop lat o
59385	212	2486	92883	174	24513	117570	M les s h la s to m le popula t o of lo l go age † 28 482	4 12,785
14692	26	133	20368		1070	21438	F n l sc ola s to female popu lat o of school p ol g a e † 5 29	4,04,685
74077	238	2619	113251	174	25583	139008	17 00,	

A vill ge co ta s le tl an 000 nhab tants A M nic l ity vhat v ts pol l t s sl ll b e tc d town
5 per ce t of the wh l pol ul tn

Edn Serial No 2]

EDUCATION, GE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Mys

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction §					
	University education		School education general		School education special	
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Institutions — For males	Rs 126539	Rs -	Rs 386070	Rs 309946	Rs 32174	Rs 114818
For females	-8515	-	113203	77067	1760	1289
Total	135054		499273	387013	33934	116107
2 (a) Percentages * of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	13 83		32 73	9 25	3 12	2 22
(b) Percentages * of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	0 07		2 44	72 19	1 13	10 45
(c) Percentages * of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2 17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	-		80 53	12 57	-	5 80
(d) Percentages * of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	8 35		30 87	23 93	2 10	7 18
3 Average Annual Cost ‡ of educating each pupil in—	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Government Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	240-7-0	-	10-10-11	0-14-10	139-7-1	7-8-0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	-8-11	-	-5-4	4-5-7	20-7-8	78-8-5
Total	262-15-3		14-9-9	5-4-8	162-7-11	123-8-9
Local Fund Schools ‡ — Cost to Provincial Revenues						
Cost to Local Funds						
Total						
Municipal Schools ‡ — Cost to Provincial Revenues	-		3-12-8			
Cost to Municipal Funds			6-10-7			
Total	-		11-11-0			
Institutions in Native States — Cost to Native State Revenue						
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds						
Total						
Aided Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	101-9-11	-	4-3-0	2-9-1	42-13-9	6-1-4
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	-	-	-10-6	-9-4		5-12-8
Total	109-6-7		17-7-0	6-12-4	257-6-10	32-7-7
Unaided Institutions — Total	-	-	6-11-1	2-5-7		12-8-7
All Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	216-2-8	-	8-13-8	1-2-9	136-2-4	6-0-11
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	-7-5		0-14-10	3-11-4	19-12-6	15-5-4
Total	236-1-9		15-1-8	5-7-10	165-8-6	43-15-7

(‡) In calculating the average annual co
and Hundred Thousand Institutio

AL TABLE II

_____ for the official year 1908–9

ERAL TABLE IV)

GPB—100—1 6-09

Tot l Ind ect I xpend ture on I ubl c In truction §								f tal E p nd tuie n I ubl c I t ct n	Remarks
Univers ty	Due t on	Inspection	Scl ol r l ps	Bu Idin	Sp c al gr nts for tu t re a d ap aratus	M s ella ne us	Total		
9	10	11	12	1ɔ	14	1	16	17	1ɔ
Rs	R 32162	Rs 81129	Rs 89302	R 86600	R 22679	Rs 134067	R 445939	R 1415486 201834	Rs
	32162	81129	89302	86600	22679	134067	445939	1617320	
	3 60	9 08	5 53	6 14	2 11	12 39	38 85	100 00	
			4 84	6 11	1 07	1 70	13 72	100 00	
						1 10	1 10	100 00	
	1 99	5 02	5 52	5 35	1 40	8 29	27 57	100 00	

* The percent ges required f r 2(a) 2(b) 2(c) are to be calculated from the figure given i olumn 2 28 29 re pectively of Ge e al Table IV

† The annual cost s cal ulated in the d ect e pend tuie o ly Tl e a e ace co t of edu ating eacl pup l s ol ta i ed l y dividin the di ect expend tuie by the ave ace numbe on tl e rolls montl lv lur ng the year

‡ The ave age cost of each p pil i oca Fund and Mu ic pal S hool s to be btained from tl e fi ures g ven n Gen al Table VII

§ Fractio s of a rupee shoul l be omitted e ept in tl col imns sl ow n tl e av i ge ai al cost of educatin each pup l

Seperate schools the expenditure on Industrial training is included

Education, General Table V]

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SC

Class of Schools			Number of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March	High Stage: Comprising all pupils wh have passed beyond t Lower Secondary Mid Stage but have not pass the Mat iculation Exar mation — 1		
					Boys	Girls	Total
Secondary Schools—							
For Boys	Departmental	English	93	16489	1,114	0	1114
		Vernacular	70	6,973			
	Local Fund	English					
		Vernacular					
	Municipal	English	1	190			
		Vernacular	1	202			
	Native States	English					
		Vernacular					
	Aided	English	33	4470	730	16	746
		Vernacular	15	1611			
	Unaided	English	7	618	16	0	16
		Vernacular					
		Total	220	30553	1860	16	1876
For Girls	Departmental	English	2	306	0	19	19
		Vernacular	29	2702			
	Local Fund	English					
		Vernacular					
	Municipal	English					
		Vernacular					
	Native States	English					
		Vernacular					
	Aided	English	6	363	0	7	7
		Vernacular	15	1756			
	Unaided	English	1	44			
		Vernacular					
		Total	53	5171	0	26	26
	Total Secondary Schools		273	35724	1860	42	1902
Primary Schools—							
For Boys	Departmental		1503	55801			
	Local Fund						
	Municipal						
	Native States						
	Aided		275	7446			
	Unaided		23	651			
		Total	1801	63898			
For Girls	Departmental		149	5883			
	Local Fund						
	Municipal						
	Native States						
	Aided		61	4056			
	Unaided		5	240			
		Total	215	10179			
	Total Primary Schools		2016	74077			
	GRAND TOTAL		2289	109801	1860	42	1902

Note —The number of girls shown in t
Mixed Schools be entered

GENERAL EDUCATION IN Mysore AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1908-9

Stage	Upper Primary Stage			Lower Primary Stage						Total		
Pupils who have left the Primary Stage but have not reached the Secondary	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage								
				Reading Printed Books			Not Reading Printed Books					
	3			4			5					
Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5526	1742	6	1748	5824	44	5868	2217	16	2233	16423	66	16489
917	1222	4	1226	3552	75	3627	1157	46	1203	6846	127	6973
58	47	0	47	34	0	34	51	0	51	190	0	190
35	46	0	46	95	0	95	26	0	26	202	0	202
2437	146	40	186	731	80	811	270	20	290	4294	176	4470
241	364	7	371	676	17	693	294	12	306	1575	36	1611
180	185	6	191	164	10	174	44	13	57	589	29	618
394	3752	63	3815	11076 ~~11123~~	226	11302 ~~11349~~	4059	107	4166	30119	434	30553
20	0	50	50	0	157	157	0	60	60	0	306	306
166	0	373	373	0	1567	1567	0	596	596	0	2702	2702
157	16	208	224	0	27	27	4	11	15	66	207	362
8	2	297	299	0	720	720	4	576	580	6	1750	1756
	0	8	8	0	28	28					44	44
441	18	936	954	0	2499	2499	8	1243	1257	72	5099	5171
9835	3770	999	4769	11076	2725	13801	4067	1350	5417	30191	5533	35724
2355	9409	163	9572	27553	2221	29774	12425	1675	14100	51731	4070	55801
12	1144	21	1165	4580	199	4779	1289	201	1490	7025	421	7446
	46	0	46	422	17	439	152	14	166	620	31	651
3567	2367	10599	184	10783	32555	2437	34992	13866	1890	15756	59376	4522	63898
	22	0	499	499	0	3459	3459	0	1903	1903	0	5883	5883
	17	0	325	325	3	2125	2128	6	1580	1586	9	4047	4056
			15	15	0	111	111	0	114	114	0	240	240
										3503 ~~6503~~			
	39	0	839	839	3	5695	5698	6	3597		9	10170	10179
					32568 ~~33568~~								
	4406	10599	1023	11622		8132	40690	13872	5487	19359	59385	14692	74077
					43639 ~~44639~~								
	241	14369	2022	16391		10857	54491	17939	6837	24776	89576	20225	109801

[illegible] the number recorded under Primary and Secondary Schools in Colleges and Professional Institutions [illegible] schools and [illegible] the number of boys or of girls [illegible]

GPI—100—22-6-08

Appendix B (1)

Distribution of Schools

Districts	English Colleges	Oriental Colleges	High Schools	Anglo-Vernacular Schools	Vernacular Middle Schools	Institutions Primary Schools
Bangalore	1	1	5	27	20	354
Kolar	-	-	2	23	22	286
Tumkur	-	-	1	15	29	273
Chitaldrug	-	-	1	11	5	219
Mysore	2	3	4	28	19	400
Hassan	-	-	1	6	8	162
Kadur	-	-	1	9	11	79
Shimoga	-	-	1	8	16	243
Total	3	4	16	127	130	2,016

by Districts.

Commercial Schools	Engineering Schools	Industrial Schools	Training Schools	Schools for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Pupils	Summer Schools	Total Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1	-	5	1	-	4	419	177	596
-		4	1	-	9	347	159	506
-		2	-		2	322	300	622
-	-	1	-			237	232	469
1	1	3	2	2	15	480	376	856
	-	4	-	-	5	186	350	536
-	-	-	-	-	2	102	170	272
-	-	1	1	-	4	274	179	453
2	1	20	5	2	41	2,367	1,943	4,310

Appendix B (2)

District	Population according to the Census of 1901	Number of Public Institutions on 30th June 09	Number of pupils in Public Institutions on 30 June 09	Number of Private
Bangalore	789664	419	21598	1
Kolar	723600	347	15402	1
Tumkur	679162	322	18007	3
Chitaldrug	498795	237	11604	2
Mysore	1295172	480	22989	3
Hassan	568919	186	8112	3
Shimoga	531736	274	10936	1
Kadur	362752	102	4603	1
Total	5449800	2367	113251	19

Number of pupils in Private Institutions on 30th June 09	Total number of pupils in Public and Private Institutions	Proportion of Pupils to total population	
		1907-08	1908-09
2301	23099	1 in 36	1 in 33
2360	17762	1 in 47	1 in 40
3680	21,687	1 in 35	1 in 31
3590	15194	1 in 36	1 in 32
4595	27584	1 in 51	1 in 46
4268	12380	1 in 52	1 in 46
2501	13437	1 in 45	1 in 39
2462	7065	1 in 61	1 in 51
25,757	139008	1 in 44	1 in 39

Appendix B (3)

District	Area in square miles	Population per square mile	Total number of villages
Bangalore	3093	256	244
Kolar	3178	227	283
Tumkur	4158	163	233
Chitaldrug	4025	123	117
Mysore	5504	235	272
Hassan	2649	214	229
Kadur	2797	129	118
Shimoga	4017	132	179
Total	29,421	185	167

Number of villages with one or more public institutions	Number of villages with one or more private institutions	Total villages with schools	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more public institutions	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more private institutions	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more public or private institutions
244	177	421	12	27	7
205	159	364	15	19	8
232	300	532	17	13	7
143	232	375	28	17	10
286	376	662	19	14	8
124	350	474	21	7	5
68	170	238	41	16	11
202	179	381	19	22	10
1504	1943	3,447	19	15	8

Appendix B (4)

District	Population of school going age taken at 15 per cent			Nu
	Male	Female	Total	Male
Bangalore	59 518	58,931	118,449	185
Chitaldrug	38,067	36,752	74 819	142
Tumkur	51,311	50,564	101 875	176
Kolar	55,152	53,388	108 540	149
Mysore	96,173	98,103	194 276	23,4
Kadur	28,519	25,894	54,413	61
Hassan	42,456	42,881	85,337	106
Shimoga	41,589	38,172	79,761	117
Total	412785	404685	817 470	117

ber of pupils		Percentage of pupils to population of school going age		
Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5340	23899	31 18	9 06	20 18
909	15194	40 16	2 47	20 29
4030	21687	34 43	7 97	21 29
1858	17762	27 02	5 2	16 36
4095	27584	24 42	4 17	14 2
870	7065	21 72	3 36	12 98
1685	12380	25 19	3 92	14 51
1651	13437	28 34	4 33	17 72
1438	13900 8	28 4	5 3	17 0

Appendix B (5)

District	Total number of villages	Villages having more than 300 inhabitants	Number of Elementary and Anglo-Vernacular village schools	Percentage of public schools to number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants	Number of unaided Vernacular schools	Remarks
Bangalore	2445	561	268	47 77	177	
Kolar	2834	450	242	53 77	159	
Shimoga	1797	573	230	40 13	179	
Chitaldrug	1170	458	184	40 17	232	
Tumkur	2335	541	239	61 73	300	
Mysore	2723	1197	334	28 07	376	
Hassan	2294	477	129	27 04	350	
Kadur	1186	352	72	20 45	170	
Total	16784	4609	1698	36 80	1943	

Appendix B (9)

Caste or creed	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Europeans	184	261	445	
Native Christians	1398	1059	2457	
Mahommedans	12851	4035	16886	
Parsis	10	11	21	
Hindus				
Brahmins	20116	5858	25974	
Kshatrias	944	153	1097	
Vaisyas	3114	820	3934	
Lingayats	16658	2128	18786	
Other High Caste Hindus	32077	5097	37174	
Jains	712	214	926	
Low castes	2045	422	2467	
Others	2773	311	3084	
Total	92,882	20,361	13,251	

Appendix B (10) — Percentage of fees to total cost

Institutions for Boys	Government			Board			Aided		
	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost	Average fee for pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost
	R as B	R as B		R as B	R as B		R as B	R as B	
English Colleges	24-13-9	250-6-4	9 93	" — —	" — " —		" — " —	" — " —	"
High schools	18- -9	62 13 2	28 73	" — " —	" — " —		12 3-8	27-9-8	44.30
A V schools	2-15-11	10 7 5	28 62	1-12- "	8-7-1	20 75	5-10-	14-13-3	37 92
Vernacular middle schools	" -4-7	6 8-1	4 43	" -10-10	15-2-8	4 47	" 11-11	5-13-8	12 76
Primary schools	" — " -4	5-1 3	0-38	" — " —	" — " —	"	" 4-1	5-5-8	4 73

Appendix B(11)=

Distribution of grant-in-aid of Educational Institutions in 1908-09

Institutions	State Funds	Village School Fund	Local Funds General	Municipal Funds
High schools	13,320	-	-	1200
Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys	9452	-	-	2,424
— do — for girls	2070	-		480
Vernacular Schools for boys	17,745	3,928	-	1,896
— do — for girls	20865		-	1699
Sanskrit Colleges and schools	17,100	-	-	1,215
Industrial schools	5688	-	14,897	-
Students' Homes	7561	-	-	
Grants for monthly scholarships	1771	-	2827	
Other special Institutions	2751	480	-	667
	98,323	4,408	17,724	9,57

Appendix B (13)

	Registered	Examined
I English Language.		
Central College	52	52
Maharaja's College	13	13
Maharani's College	1	1
II Second Language		
Central College	35	35
Maharaja's College	8	8
Maharani's College	-	
III Science		
Central College Physics	35	34
Mathematics	9	9
Geology	10	10
Maharaja's College		
History	5	5
Mathematics	8	8
Maharani's College		
History	-	-
Total	176	175

Passed				Percentage passed		
First class	Second class	Third class	Total	French college	For the University	Remarks
	8	23	31	59 6	37 8	
		5	5	38 46		
	-	1	1	100		
	12	17	29	82 9	80 2	
	3	5	8	100		
	-		-			
3	8	3	14	41 17	56 2	
	1	3	4	44 4		
	6	3	9	90		
	2	3	5	100	56 2	
	1	1	2	25		
		-	-	-		
				-		
3	41	64	108	61 71		

B - (14)

Name of college	Registered	Examined	Passed		Total number passed for each college	Percentage passed for each college	Percentage for the whole University
			First class	Second class			
Central College Bangalore	87	87	1	41	42	47 7	39 8
Maharajas College	44	44	1	26	27	61 36	
Maharani's College		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	131	131	2	67	69	52 67	39 8

Statement showing the attendance, fees & cost of the colleges, as well as the cost of educating each pupil on the average monthly roll —

Name of College	Number of under graduates on the rolls on the 30th June 1909	Average monthly number on the rolls	Average daily attendance	Percentage of attendance in Column 4 to that in Column 3	Expenditure: Net from State Revenues (Rs)	Expenditure: Net from fees (Rs)	Expenditure: Total cost (Rs)	Cost of educating each pupil on average monthly roll: Net from State Revenues	Cost of educating each pupil on average monthly roll: Net from fees	Cost of educating each pupil on average monthly roll: Total cost
Central College Bangalore	272	273	252	92 30	46062	7,831	53,893	168-11-7	28-10-11	197-6-6
Maharaja's College, Mysore	161	141	126	89 36	47311	2,460	49,771	335-8-7	17-7-2	352-15-9
Maharani's College Mysore	1	1	1	100 00	8515	-	8515	8515-0-0	0-0-0	8515-0-0
Total	434	415	379	91 32	101888	10291	112179	245-8-2	24-12-9	270-1

Appendix B (16) statement A 136

Subject	Place of study	number appeared	number examined	number passed
Yajur Veda	Private study	2	1	1
Sama - do	Do	1	-	-
Jyothisha I & II	Sanskrit College Bangalore	1	1	1
Do Part II	Do	1	1	
Vyakarana II	Maharaja's Sanskrit College	2	2	2
Tarka Part I	Private study	1	.	.
Vedanta Parts I & II	Do	3	3	3
Do	Sanskrit College Bangalore	1	-	-
Vedanta Part I	Maharaja's Sanskrit College	2	1	1
Do	Private study	1	.	
Do Part II	Do	2	1	1
Do	Maharaja's Sanskrit College	3	3	2
Sahitya Part I	Sanskrit College Bangalore	1	1	1
Do	Melkote Sanskrit College	2	1	
	Total	23	15	

App B (17) Statement showing the attendance

Institutions	No. on the rolls on the 30th June 09	Average No. on the rolls monthly	Av. at
Government.			
High School Bangalore	339	333	
Maharaja's College Mysore	194	207	
High School Shimoga	142	134	
Do Tumkur	138	143	
Do Kolar	210	187	
Do Hassan	171	178	
Do Chikmagalur	189	179	
Do Chitaldrug	109	110	
Do Chikballapur	76	63	
Do Channapatna	132	116	
Aided			
L M High School, Bangalore	406	453	
W. M Do Bangalore	503	530	
W. M Do Mysore	322	247	
Maramallappa's Do Do	641	622	
Total	3572	3502	

Cost of Education per pupil in High Schools

13

Percentage of attendance in col 4 to that in col 3	Amount of fees collected	Total cost	Percentage of fees to total cost	Average annual cost of each pupil from: State Revenue	Fees	All other Sources	Total
				Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
91 89	6177	12895	47 90	20-2-9	18-8-9	- - -	38-11-6
84 54	4736	8942	52 96	20-5-1	22-14-1	- - -	43-3-2
86 56	3010	10666	28 22	57-2-2	22-7-5	- - -	79-9-7
85 31	3064	10663	28 73	53-2-3	21-6-10	- - -	74-9-1
89 84	2790	12537	22 25	57-15-5	14-14-8	- 2-7	67 - - 8
81 46	2419	14458	16 73	67-10-2	13-9-5	- - -	81-3-7
84 36	2695	7406	36 39	26-5-1	15 - - 11	- - -	41-6 -
83 63	2102	11183	18 79	82-7-5	19-1-9	- 1-5	101-10-7
75 24	1321	6280	21 03	78-11-5	20-15-6	- - -	99-10-11
86-20	1465	8625	16 98	61-11-7	12-10-1	- - -	74-5-8
82 34	5652	15405	36 69	7-15-2	12-7-7	13-9-4	34 - - 1
81 32	6578	15424	42 65	6-12-8	12-6-7	9-14-4	29-1-7
83 80	3238	9407	34·42	14-7-2	13-1-9	10-6-5	38-1-4
81 99	7177	10885	65 93	2-14-4	11-8-7	3-1-1	17-8 -
84 40	52424	154776	33 87	24-10-11	14-15-6	4-8-8	44-3-1

Appendix B (19).

District	Departmental Schools				Municipal Board schools			
	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total pupils	Number of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total pupils
Bangalore	257	8365	693	9058	-	-	-	-
Kolar	223	6939	613	7552	-	-	-	-
Tumkur	191	7075	663	7738	-	-	-	
Mysore	287	10105	743	10848	-	-	-	-
Hassan	128	4513	357	4870	-	-		-
Kadur	68	2228	160	2388	-	-	-	-
Shimoga	191	5657	313	5970	-	-	-	
Chitaldrug	158	6849	528	7377	-	-	-	
Total	1503	51731	4070	55801	-	-	-	

Name of Tehsil: Bhimber

Number of Schools: 275

Male's School				Female's schools				Total			
Boys	Girls	Total pupils	Number of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total pupils	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total pupils
49	1587	95	1682	7	177	13	190	313	10129	801	10930
35	813	53	866	3	55	10	65	261	7807	676	8483
45	1101	131	1232	8	184	2	186	244	8360	796	9156
56	1650	49	1699	4	168	3	171	347	11923	795	12718
15	321	17	338	-	-			143	4834	374	5208
3	38	7	45	1	36	3	39	72	2302	170	2472
28	481	31	512	-				219	6138	344	6482
44	1034	38	1072	-	-	-	-	202	7883	566	8449
275	7025	421	7446	23	620	31	651	1801	59376	4522	63898

Appendix B (20) - Classification of boys in Public Primary Schools by Caste or Creed

	Boys
Europeans and Eurasians	2
Native Christians	401
Muhammadans	7717
Total	8120
Brahmins	7887
Kshatriyas	504
Vaisyas	1618
Lingayets	13599
Jains	425
Other High Caste Hindus	23770
Low castes such as Holeyas and Madigas	1622
Total	49425
Others	1840
Grand Total	59385

Appendix B (21)

District or Circle	Number of Teachers	Examinations passed															Remarks
		B A	F A	Matriculation	Madras Muslim School or Lower Secondary in Engl.	Pandits	Munshis	Teachers' Certificate: Teachers or Upper Secondary	Teachers' Certificate: Pupils or Lower Secondary	Teachers' Certificate: Upper	Teachers' Certificate: Lower	Teachers' Certificate: C.C.O. Normal School Certificate	Higher Examinations for women	Special Madras Upper Primary	Compared but failed	Not passed and not mentioned	
Bangalore	533	2 B A, + 1 Ver & Geol, + 1 Eng & Sansk + 2 Ver - 6	3	26	45	4	-	26	242	15	5	18	-	-	21	111	11 others
Kolar	422	1 B A, + 1 Eng + 1 Sansk + 1 Eng & Ver, + 1 Ver = 5	-	14	48	2		12	199	17	7	15		1	19	79	4 others
Tumkur	388	3 * -	1	21	62	3	-	23	180	3	5	3	-	-	13	65	6 others
Mysore	549	3 *	2	18	42	7		41	293	15	6	20	-	1	16	81	4 others
Hassan	238	4 *	1	5	26	4	-	14	135	5	5	-	-	-	8	30	1 other
Kadur	159	1 *	2	7	15	-	-	12	85	3	5	1		1	6	21	
Shimoga	345		2	11	33	3	-	17	204	1	5	5	-	-	18	43	3 others
Chitaldrug	301	1 Eng & Ver + 1 Eng & Sansk + 1 Ver - 3	1	11	34	1	-	11	154	3	10	9	-	-	12	48	4 others
Minor Schools	484		-	4	16	-	8	40	193	8	6	8	-	3	23	133	42 vacancies
Total	3419	* Including those who have passed one or two branches of the B A degree Examn. 25	12	117	321	24	8	196	1685	70	54	79	-	6	136	611	others 33 42 * vacancies

Government Scholarships for Technical Education

Scholarships held in	Number	Rate	Amount disbursed		
College of Engineering, Madras & Poona including Practical Course & Perambur Workshops	5	30	1220	-	-
Medical College, Madras	11	25	2775	"	4
Hospital Assistants' class Madras	-	-	1165	5	4
Forest School, Dehra Dun	9	40 70 100	4170	-	4
Sir J J School of Arts Bombay	3	20	620	-	
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay	10	20	788	"	"
Veterinary College, Bombay	11	20	2260	-	-
Veterinary College, Madras	3	15	255	"	"
School of Arts - Madras	2	15	156	4	8
Medical scholarships held in England	-	-	7312	8	"
Sanitary Inspector pupils L S Sc Degree Madras and Bengal	-	-	867	1	7
Agricultural College Nagpur	2	12/8	199	3	7
Forest scholarships Oxford University	-	-	1833	"	"
Teachers' College, Madras	4	25 & 30	423	14	"
Overseers' class of the Poona College of Engineering	1	10	80	-	
School of Arts, Calcutta	1	30	"		"
Total			24,125	5	6

Appendix B (23)

Girls Schools

Schools	Government Schools	Government Girls	Aided Schools
Maharani's College	1	1	
High school dept of the Maharani's College	1	19	1
Middle schools. English	-	-	3
" Anglo-Vernacular	1	283	2
" Vernacular	29	2702	15
Total	32	3005	21
Primary Schools			
Kannada	89	3752	52
Hindustani	60	2126	7
Marathi	-	-	1
Tamil	-	-	1
Total	149	5878	61
Industrial schools	-	-	1
Training schools	1	16	1
Total	1	16	2
Grand Total	182	8899	84

Inaccord		Total		
Schools	Girls	Schools	Girls	
		1	1	
		2	26	
1	26	4	197	
-	-	3	406	
		44	4452	
1	26	54	5082	
4	215	145	7627	
1	25	68	2466	
		1	36	
		1	41	
5	240	215	10170	
		1	117	
		2	26	
-	-	3	143	
6	266	272	15395	

B-(24) School Inspection

Schools	Number on the roll		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Aided Fort School, Bangalore	8	14	22
St Bartholomew's School Mysore	9	13	22
Convent School, Mysore	7	49	56
School for European and Eurasian children Kolar Gold Fields	84	54	138
Convent Girls' School, K G F	44	109	153
Unaided Southern Mahratta Railway School Bangalore	18	26	44
Total	170	265	435

Eurasians

stage	Middle stage			Primary stage			Europeans		Lower Second - any Examination	
Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Examined	Passed
.	8	14	22	-	-	-	4	6	-	
	9	13	22				9	6		
4	7	45	52	-	-	-	7	47	4	2
6	43	31	74	39	19	58	81	54	-	-
-	44	109	153	-	-	-	44	105	3	1
	18	26	44		-		18	26	-	
10	129	238	367	39	19	58	163	244	7	3

B(25)

Mohammadan pupils 145

Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
Public Institutions			
Colleges	17	-	17
English High schools for boys	130	-	130
Middle schools English for do	1836	-	1836
do - Vernacular do	2990	66	3056
do do for girls	-	786	786
Primary schools for boys	7708	709	8417
do for girls	.	2474	2474
Training schools for masters	54	-	54
Monotrial schools	113	-	113
Sanskrit schools	2	-	2
Schools for the Deaf Dumb and Blind Pupils	1	-	1
Engineering schools	-	-	
Total	12851	4035	16886
Private Institutions	911	190	1101
Grand Total	13762	4225	17,987

Appendix B (27) Private Institu

District	Schools						Adi	
	Advanced teaching		Elementary teaching				Ara c Pers	
	Arabic or Persian	Sanskrit	Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular	The Koran	Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards	Total	Boys	
Bangalore	-	-	176	1	-	177	-	
Kolar			124	1	34	159	-	
Tumkur	-	-	269	-	31	300	-	
Mysore	-	1	374	1	-	376	-	
Hassan	1	3	342	4	-	350	9	
Kadur	-	1	169	-	-	170	-	
Shimoga	-	-	85	-	94	179	-	
Chitaldrug	-	-	232	-	-	232	-	
Total	1	5	1771	7	159	1943	9	

Pupils						Other schools not conforming to departmental standard		Total	
Teaching		Elementary Teaching							
Sanskrit		Anglo-vernacular or Vernacular		The Kora					
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Gi
-	-	2206	65	30	-	-	-	2236	6
-	-	1836	84	10	4	381	45	2227	1
-	-	2964	209	-	-	381	126	3345	3
60	-	4316	201	18	-	-	-	4394	2
35	-	3983	101	129	11			4156	11
70	-	2351	41	-	-	-	-	2421	4
-	-	1220	80	-	-	1178	23	2398	1
-	-	3510	80	-	-	-	-	3510	
165	-	22386	861	187	150	1940	194	24687	1

B (28)

English	Sanskrit	Arabic	Persian	Kannada	Hindustani	Tam	Telugu	Mahratti.
699	149	23	99	23,613	483		554	

B (29)

Europeans		Native Christians		Brahmins		Kshatriyas		Vaisyas		Lingayats		Jains		Other High caste Hindus		[illegible]		Mahomedans		Others		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		41	3	841	168	40	13	267	52	8781	219	70	14	13174	393	526		911	190	36	1	24,687	1070

Appendix B (30)

Books &c patronaged during the year 1908-9

Name of works and authors	Number of copies purchased	Amount	
Subscription to Karnataka Granthamala	200	500	-
do Educational Review	75	300	
do Subhe-bahar	50	150	-
do Mysore Review	25	125	-
do Indian Education	22	110	-
do Revenue & Agricultural Gazette	11	11	-
Balance of subscription to Kavyakalanidhi	200	400	
Adagoolaff Kathegalu	200	18	12
Sri Kantabashya on Bramhasutra	4	66	-
Vasavadatta — Vani Vilasa Press Srirangam	25	20	5
Rajadabhyudayam — do —	25	38	1
Mahabharata Parts 25 to 36 (Kumbakonam Edition)	25	112	10
Rig Veda (Wealth of India series)	14	98	1
Map drawing by Mr. Venkatasubbaiya	200	100	-
Sets of 6 illustrations for the Tales of Morals & Chivalry	1000	79	1
Amarasena	200	25	
Empire of Vijayanagaram (K V Vsangha Sharma)	100		
Dakshina Musalmanarajya do	200	247	1
Amritapalam do	100		
Krishikarma sastra	50		
Harini by S Venkatramaiya	100	12	8
Nirlajya bodhini by M Rangappa	100	38	12
Savitri Natakam by H S Venkataramanah	50	31	4
Dharmapada by B Aswathanarayana Rao	100	100	-
Sri Sankhara Bhagavath padacharya charitam	13	2	3
Chandrahasa bhyudayam	13	19	12
Model Essays in Kannada by Veerappa	50	25	-
Rajamarthanda	13	26	-

	150		
Janakeeparinaya Gitthalahari by Sankarabhatta	50	12	8
Telugu Geography of Madras Presidency	7	1	12
Indira by Vasudevachar	100	125	12
Gulzar-i-nanmhal	10	16	2
Philips Indian model atlas	11	4	12
Longmans Geographical series for India Book II	11	13	5
John atlas for Indian Schools	11	6	11
Frasers First step in English	100		
do do in teaching English	100		
do Second term in English	100		
do do in teaching English	100	109	8
do third term in English	100		
do do in teaching English	100		
do fourth term in English	100		
do do in teaching English	100		
Ruling chiefs in India - Mysore	100	100	.
do - Baroda	100	37	8
History of India by Hosingle and Stark	13	19	1
Total Rs	—	3104	13

Names of Institutions	Number of students		
	Colleges	High schools or High School Departments of Colleges	Middle schools
For males. — Government			
Central College Hostel, Bangalore	76	20	
Maharaja's College students' Home, Mysore	38	34	
Normal school students' Home, do	—	—	
Mahomme dan do do	1	3	
Students' Home, Shimoga	"	24	
do, Kolar	"	11	
do Tumkur	—	45	
do Hassan	—	6	
do Chitaldrug	—	10	
do Chickmagalur	—	3	
Total	115	156	3
— Aided			
The Deaf and the Blind Home, Mysore	—	—	—
London Mission Boys' Home, Bangalore	—	2	5
Total	—	2	5
unaided			
St Joseph's Boarding Home, Mysore	—	—	10
Mission Orphanage, Kolar	—	—	15
Sruvasa Mandiram, Bangalore	—	4	8
Hardwicke College Orphanage Mysore	—	10	44
Wesleyan Students' Home — Mysore	1	18	32
High School do, Chickmagalur Gallapur	—	—	—
Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Tumkur	—	—	28
Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami Dharma Pathasala Boarding Home, Mysore Bangalore	—	—	10
Total	1	32	147
For Females — unaided			
W M Orphanage Hassan	—	—	23
do Kolar	—	—	171
London Mission Boarding Home, Bangalore	—	8	36
Wesleyan do do do			—
Total		8	230
Grand total	116	198	417

who	Expenditure from								
Total	State Revenue	Local Rate or Cesses	Municipal Funds	Subscriptions or Endowments	Fees	Total			
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	As	Ps
96	1200	-	-	-	11419	12619	-	
73	852	-	-	-	6237	7089	-	
45	1140	-	-	15	2788	3943	-	
41	300	-	-	-	1846	2146	-	-
31	644		-	-	1967	2611	-	
35	660	-	-	263	1663	2586	-	-
*46	720	-	-	-	4600	5320	-	-
9	600	-	-	-	1428	2028	-	-
11	390	-	-	-	961	1351	-	
4	535	-	-	-	384	919	-	-
391	7041		-	278	33293	40612	-	-
12	213	-	-	818	-	1031	-	-
34	120	-	-	2908	-	3028	-	
46	333			3726	-	4059		
10	-	-	-	256		256	-	-
77	-	-	-	3686	-	3686		
14	-			1893	-	1893	-	-
65	-	-	-	1700	2568	4268	-	-
52	-	-	-	7355 (Palace Funds)	-	7355	-	-
-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
132	-	-	-	8382	475	8857	-	
10	-	-	-	600	-	600	-	-
360				23872	3043	26915	-	
128	-	-	-	8570	150	8720	-	
171	-	-	-	6156	-	6156		-
46				1592	707	2299		
345	-	-	-	16318	857	17175		
1142	7374	-		44194	37193	88761		

Appendix B-(32)

Extracts from the Annual Reports of Inspecting Officers regarding the work of Village School Committees during the Official year 1908-9

The Inspector of Schools Bangalore } "A fair proportion of village school committees in this circle evinced their usual interest in the progress and welfare of the schools under their supervision. They gave valuable help in exercising a healthy control over the work of the masters and attended to the work of repairing the school buildings. Some of them materially helped in the construction of school buildings and quarters for school masters"

The Inspector of Schools Mysore } "All the Inspecting Officers report favourably on the keen interest taken by the village school-committees in the well-being

work of repairing the
school buildings and provi-
-ding quarters to teachers
about 92 Committees have
shown a fair amount of
interest in the welfare
of their schools About
60 Committees have mani-
-fested their indifference

The Deputy Inspector of schools Kolar

"The Committee members
of most of the village schools
have been showing an
increased interest in the
management and welfare
of the schools in their villages.
In several cases they came
forward to provide more or
less suitable buildings for
schools, and houses for the
residence of the masters they
persuaded the residents of
their villages and of the
neighbouring villages to
send their children to
school in greater numbers
and with greater regularity
in attendance In most
of the villages they have
exercised a strict super-
-vision over the attendance
of the master and his
teaching work."

The Deputy Inspector of Schools - Shimoga

" All the Committees have evinced their usual share of interest in the working of their schools. Some of these Committees have taken more than the usual passive interest in that they have materially helped to build the school houses for their schools "

The Deputy Inspector of Schools Chitaldrug

" The Village School Committees took, as usual, a fair amount of interest in the well-being of their schools. They have been demanding additional teachers, furniture and appliances. They afforded considerable help to teachers in their needs, and assisted them in maintaining discipline and preventing disturbances to school work. They have been actively reporting the irregularities, if any, in their school work "

The Deputy Inspector of Schools - Mysore

" Village School Committees are being revised and reorganised with a view to infuse life and activity into such of

of them as were dormant
Most of the revised Committees
as also some of the old
Committees have given
ample proof of their interest
in Education by presenting
their schools with articles
of furniture and providing
them with suitable accom
-modation. Amongst
their round of duties they
are not forgetful of the
indifference of the master
to his work"

The Deputy Inspector of schools Immkur

"Most of the Village
school committees took
a lively interest in the
affairs of the institutions
placed under their super
-vision They took active
steps to improve the
attendance, attended
to sundry repairs of
they were within their
means, reported upon
matters referred to them
and were generally
present at the time of
inspection

The Dy Inspector of schools, Hassan

"Most of the village
school committees took
a fair amount of interest

They were not able to attend to pay the repairs to school buildings &c, on account of the dreadful scarcity of water and fodder during the last official year. They Co-operated with the Inspecting Officers in maintaining discipline and provided every convenience for the regular conduct of school work in times of plague and cholera. They were present at the time of inspection and reported cases of misconduct of both teachers and boys."

The Dy Inspector of Schools Kadur

a The Village Elementary School Committees are year by year becoming more and more helpful. During the year under report some of the Committees took more than the usual interest to find additional accommodation required for the growing schools and to provide plots of ground for school garden purposes."

The Dy Inspector of Hindustani schools Bangalore

" The village school Committees generally displayed some activity in the discharge of the general duties allotted to them. A few of them improved the accommodation by repairing and extending the school buildings in spite of the scarcity that prevailed during the year. They were usually present at the time of inspection and helped as custodians of school articles during the absence of teachers on leave or transfer. As a rule they lacked the capacity to supervise the work of teachers for want of adequate education. In cases where these bodies have proved detrimental to the cause of education in schools on account of factions not uncommon in villages, it was found

desirable to sever the
connection with the institution
On the whole it may
be said that they did
some good work in the
course of the year

B (33).

District	Condition of Schools					Remarks
	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Total	
Bangalore	49	104	47	17	217	
Kolar	29	84	57	16	180	
Chitaldrug	34	58	29	15	136	
Shimoga	8	113	45	23	189	
Mysore	76	146	57	21	300	
Kadur	16	30	13	2	61	
Tumkur	77	96	31	9	213	
Hassan	10	65	36	3	114	
Hunderaban Schools	27	43	33	22	125	
Total	326	739	342	128	1535	

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Edn 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No 4482/316 En 1 Bangalore 4th November 1909

From J Weir Esq M.A.,
~~H J BHABHA Esq MA~~
Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To K S Chandrasekhara Iyer Esq, BA BL,
Secretary to the Government of His
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Depts,
Bangalore

SIR

In continuation of my letter No. 4399/310 dated 25th October 1909, I have the honour to submit herewith a third copy of the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-09, and to invite the favour of your attention to the correction made in the number of pupils of private institution from 25,583 to 25757 on the 1st page of the Report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J Weir
Inspector General

GPS 26J

162 — 13 Edn

File No
Serial No

12-13-10

Diary No of letter replied to 2977

No 7952
Edn 136-09
9/12/3/10

General and Rev Secretariat
( )
the 190

To

The Dept of Edn

Date of issue 12-3-10

Signed by Jos N. R

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to para 73 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1908-09 and to request that the Inspt of the Indl School, Imphal, may be asked to submit.

over

SUBJECT

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the Report of the School at once if he has not already ~~still~~ done so.

2 The books on Religious and Moral instn. referred to in para 120 of the Report viz the Compilation of short prayers and moral verses on the common duties of daily life for use in the Primary classes and of devotional songs and verses for use in A.V. Schools, may be kindly sent for reference.

Yours etc

List of enclosures,

Copied by [illegible] 12-8-10

Examined by [illegible] 7/3

[illegible]

For Secy

[illegible] 9/8/10

MGCPL—20 000 19 12—04

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Indexed

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Proceedings of the Govt of H H the Maharaja of Mysore

Read -

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908-09 submitted by Mr H J Bhabha, M A, Inspector General of Education in Mysore with his letter No 4399/310 dated the 25th October 1909

Order thereon:-No 8857 EDN 136-09 6-4-4-10

Dated Bangalore, January 1909

In this report, Mr Bh who has retired from his position as Head of the Ed Deptt, has given an interesting retrospect of Education in the State since the time of his assuming charge of the Office of Education Secretary in 1890

This is the last report presented to Government by Mr H J Bhabha, M A, who was the Head of the Education Deptt in the State for nearly 20 years past He has ~~since~~ retired from the ~~service from the 1st November 1909~~ A ~~Government~~ Order of Government was issued at the time of his retirement placed ~~ing~~ on record an appreciation of his ~~Mr. Bhabha's~~ services and H H the Maharaja was also pleased to confer on ~~honour~~ Mr Bhabha at the Dasara of 1909 ~~by bestowing upon him~~ the title of Munir-ul-talim during the Dasara of 1909 and to present him with suitable

Hon'ble Counsellor has no objection to grants [illegible] - As [illegible] [illegible] Education [illegible] [illegible] all rights [illegible]

khillats

~~The report contains a retrospect of the progress of education in the State since the date of his assuming charge of the Education Secretary's Office in April 1890 Govt have perused with much interest this retrospect which bears testimony to the great progress made during the period~~

2 Both in point of number and strength of educational institutions, Education made notable progress ~~during~~ during the year 1908 9 The number of institutions both public and private increased from 4146 to 4310 and their strength from 1 23 106 to 1 39 008 The percentage of boys to the male population of school-going age increased from 25 2 to 28 4 and that of girls to the female population of school going age from 4 72 to 5 3 As observed by the Inspector General these figures show that Mysore holds a place in the front rank among the provinces of India in point of numbers of institutions and pupils ~~The~~

The important administrative measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are specified in para 3 of the report Of these, the making of elementary education free in all the Govt schools, the raising of the minimum pa of School Masters to Rs 10 and the introduction of a scheme for Religious and Moral instruction into schools deserve special mention

The observations of the Inspector General in para 120 of the report on the subject of moral and religious instruction are interesting and deserve attention ~~indicate the need for the careful modification of the details according to the results of actual experience Government would commend to the consideration of the Inspector General whether some reduction may not be usefully effected in the amount of time (5 periods of half an hour each during a week) now devoted to moral and religious~~

The System is yet in its initial stages, and indicates an important departure from the Policy hitherto pursued in the Govt educational institutions, though it was more or less in vogue in all indigenous institutions There is no doubt that in course of time, the details of the Scheme as to the character of the teaching to be imparted & the time & place it should occupy in the general curriculum of each School will be suitably altered and modified in the light of experience

religious instruction in the different

of classes

4 The scheme sanctioned for the introduction of kindergarten and manual instruction in previous years was greatly developed during 1907-09 Line sloyd centres were opened for the purpose of giving -- manual training to pupils of the High and Anglo-Vernacular schools Many teachers were also trained in paper folding and cardboard work Miss Hart worked as kinder garten specialist in the Maharani's College till the end of October 1908 A large number of teachers were trained in those methods

The 2nd educational exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1908 About 1000 teachers visited the exhibition A most useful and instructive collection of educational exhibits prepared ~~so~~ in select elementary and higher elementary ~~were~~ schools in England and very kindly presented to the Education department of the Board of Education in England formed the

the nucleus of the exhibition and proved of much interest The Government have -- since ordered the establishment of a permanent educational museum at Bangalore in which these and other exhibits will be placed It ~~is also~~ very satisfactory to note ~~that in education and medical depart~~ The ~~Govts have~~ Government arranged for the periodical medical inspection of pupils in Government and grant-in-aid schools, as also another interesting departure during this year A Govt will ~~be glad to~~ be glad to have a report as to the extent to which this work will be carried out and the practical benefit which ~~it would confer on the pupils~~ is being secured.

6 The expenditure on public instruction in Mysore increased from Rs 1404914 to Rs 16 17 320 Of this amount Rs 9 42 640 ~~and~~ or 58 2 per cent was met from State revenues The State expenditure on education during the year was ~~4.12~~ 5 2 per cent of the ordinary State revenues (i e revenues minus the receipts from the Kolar Gold Fields and the commercial concerns such as the railways and the Cauvery Power Scheme) and 4 4 per cent of the total actual revenues

7 Collegiate education continued to be efficient during the year The number of Arts Colleges remained the same as in the previous year viz 3 Of these 2 were ~~first~~ first

grade colleges for boys and one a second grade college for girls The results of the B A Degree and First Arts Examinations of the two first grade colleges were generally satisfactory For the present provision ~~will be~~ has been made for the teaching of --- mathematics Physical Science Chemical Science and Natural Science (Geolog and ~~Zoology~~ Botany) in the Central College Bangalore and of two languages (Sanskrit and Kan~~arese~~ nada) and History in he Maharaja's college, Mysore The question of introducing the other Science subjects especially Logic Psychology and Ethics will be taken up when funds become available

8 The number of secondary schools for boys in the State decreased from ~~204~~ 255 to ~~27~~ 220 ~~275~~, but the number of boys in the secondary stage increased from 12270 to 13634 The results of the matriculation examination of the Government High schools at Chitaldrug Chikballapur Hassan and Chennapatna and of ~~two~~ two aided High schools viz the London Mission High school Bangalore and

and the Narimallappa's High school Mysore were not satisfactory In para 41 of the report the Inspector General has enumerated the causes of the large number of failures in the matriculation examination It is hoped that the education department and the managers of the aided High Schools will ~~look into~~ note the defects and take steps for their remedy The numbers of pupils in the High school classes of the Chennapatna and Chickballapur High schools were only 20 and 55 respectively, ~~The~~ and the Inspector General doubts the expediency of maintaining the ~~two High schools on which Government incur a large expenditure without proportionate~~ at such disproportionate cost ~~much corresponding benefit~~ The question of the continuance of these two schools ~~wi~~ will be separately dealt with in connection with the Retrenchments in the Education Department

9 Government are ~~very~~ glad to note that Primary education showed much improvement during the year the number of public primary schools for boys increased from 1771

from 1777 to 1801 and their strength from 50851 to 63898 The schools are reported to have increased in efficiency by the raising of the minimum pay of school masters to Rs 10/- and the increase in their strength is attributed ~~to~~ mainly to the abolition of ~~these~~ fees for elementary education The number of private elementary schools also increased from 1780 to 1937 and their strength from 21492 to 25583 The total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction was 1,02,811 or 24.7 per cent of the school going population ~~In~~ In para 62 the Inspector General urges the necessity for liberal provision for buildings for village schools Government recognise this need and are sanctioning every year grants for village school buildings ~~as~~ liberally as funds permit, A sum of Rs 36110 was sanctioned in 1908-09 and Rs 50 000 during the current year

10 The account given of female education is encouraging on the whole The number of schools for girls increased from 259 to 272 ~~and the~~

and the number of girls in all the institutions of the State increased from 19099 to 21433 The Maharani's College Mysore the most important institution for girls in the State worked satisfactorily during the year One ~~female candidate completed the course for~~ of the lady teachers passed in ~~the B.A. Degree by passing~~ the English Language Division of the B.A. Examn and took her degree during the year, two passed the Matriculation examination and one the Sanskrit Branch of the Pandits' examination Forty nine girls also passed the Lower Secondary examination from all the schools of the State These results are encouraging as far as they go ~~these successes though~~ slight in themselves will help to remove the chief difficulty in the ~~spread~~ way of the spread of female education viz the want of ~~qualified female~~ women teachers

but Government would gladly see a larger number of girls in the higher departments of the Schools, especially of the Maharani's College

The expenditure on female education increased from Rs 197995 to Rs 2 20 850

11 Mahommedan education also showed improvement during the year The number of Mahommedan pupils increased from 15481 to 17987 The percentages of Mahommedan boys

and girls to the total Mahommedan male and female population of school going age were 65 2 and 22 1 respectively The bulk of the Mahommedan pupils however are in the lowest classes It is a matter for regret that in the case of Mahommedans progress beyond the elementary or lower secondary course has been very slow and that it is difficult to get efficient Mahommedan teachers for Hindustani schools It is only when educated Mahommedans take to the profession of teaching more largely than is the case at present that any large extension of the modern education in the community can be expected Government have already extended liberal concessions towards the education of Mahommedans by reducing school fees in their case to half the usual rates and by instituting scholarships for them in the College and High School classes Government trust that the Mahommedan public will realise the situation and do all in their power to encourage higher education among their boys

Though thus the proportion of school going children is high and quite encouraging it is to be regretted that Mussulman pupils generally fall off at the primary stage It is difficult to get a sufficient no of teachers who have passed even the lower secondary exn, and notwithstanding the general reduction of fees, and the institution of a large no of Schps, only a few of them succeed in getting to the higher classes and qualifying themselves by passing University exns.

12 The number of normal Schools for boys remained the same as in the previous year viz 3 Of these the school at Mysore which trains teachers for both the Upper and Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate examinations did good work during the year The work in the other two schools viz those at Kolar and Shimoga which train teachers only for the primary grade was not so satisfactory

13 The number of Industrial schools increased from 19 to 20 and their strength from 888 to 1198 The expenditure on industrial education was Rs 27 105

14 The inspection work during the year was satisfactory The number of schools that remained uninspected was only 44 Government note with pleasure that most of the village school committees gave valuable help in promoting the interests of their schools

15 Government are glad to note that the report is a record of solid good work done during the year, and reflects great credit on the Insp-General of Schs and the other Officers of the Department

To

The Inspector General of Education in Mysore

Offg Secy to Govt

2 copies

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908 09 submitted by Mr H J Bhabha M A Inspector General of Education in Mysore with his letter No 4399—310 dated the 25th October 1909

No 8857—EDN 136 09 6 DATED BANGALORE 4TH APRIL 1910

ORDER THEREON —In this report Mr Bhabha who has retired from his position as Head of the Educational Department has given an interesting retrospect of Education in the State An Order of Government issued at the time of his retirement placed on record an appreciation of his services and His Highness the Maharaja was also pleased to confer on Mr Bhabha at the Dasara of 1909 the title of Munir ul talim and to present him with suitable khillats

2 Both in point of number and strength of educational institutions education made notable progress during the year 1908 09 The number of institutions both public and private increased from 4 146 to 4 310 and their strength from 123 106 to 139 008 The percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school going age increased from 25 2 to 28 4 and that of girls to the female population of school going age from 4 72 to 5 3 As observed by the Inspector General the figures show that Mysore holds a place in the front rank among the provinces of India in point of numbers of institutions and pupils

3 The important administrative measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are specified in para 3 of the report Of these the making of elementary education free in all the Government schools the raising of the minimum pay of schoolmasters to Rs 10 and the introduction of a scheme for Religious and Moral Instruction into schools deserve special mention The observations of the Inspector General in para 120 of the report on the subject of Moral and Religious Instruction are interesting and deserve attention The system is yet in its initial stage and indicates an important departure from the policy hitherto pursued in the Government Educational institutions though it was more or less in vogue in all indigenous institutions There is no doubt that in course of time the details of the scheme as to the character of the teaching to be imparted and the time and place it should occupy in the general curriculum of each school will be suitably altered and modified in the light of experience

4 The scheme sanctioned for the introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Instruction in previous years was greatly developed during 1908 09 Nine Sloyd centres were opened for the purpose of giving manual training to pupils of the High and Anglo Vernacular Schools Many teachers were also trained in paper folding and cardboard work Miss Hart worked as Kindergarten specialist in the Maharani s College till the end of October 1908 A large number of teachers was trained in those methods

5 The Second Educational Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1908 About 1 000 teachers visited the Exhibition A most useful and instructive collection of educational exhibits prepared in select elementary and higher elementary schools in England and very kindly presented to the Educational Department by the Board of Education in England formed the nucleus of the Exhibition and proved of much interest The Government have since ordered the establishment of a permanent educational museum at Bangalore in which these and other exhibits will be placed The arrangement for the periodical medical inspection of pupils in Government and grant in aid schools is also another interesting departure during this year and Government will be glad to have a report as to the extent to which this work is being carried out and the practical benefit which is being secured

6 The expenditure on public instruction in Mysore increased from Rs 14 64 914 to Rs 16 17 320 Of this amount Rs 9 42 640 or 58 2 per cent was met from State revenues The State expenditure on education during the year was 5 2 per cent of the ordinary State revenues (*i e* revenues minus the receipts from the Kolar Gold Fields and the commercial concerns such as the Railways and the Cauvery Power Scheme) and 4 4 per cent of the total actual revenues

7 Collegiate education continued to be efficient during the year The number of Arts Colleges remained the same as in the previous year, namely 3 Of these, two were First Grade Colleges for boys and one a Second Grade College for girls The results of the B A Degree and First in Arts Examinations of the two First Grade Colleges were generally satisfactory For the present, provision has been made for the teaching of Mathematics, Physical Science, Chemical Science, and Natural Science (Geology and Botany) in the Central College, Bangalore, and of two languages (Sanskrit and Kannada) and History in the Maharaja's College, Mysore The question of introducing the other Science subjects especially Logic, Psychology and Ethics will be taken up when funds become available

8 The number of secondary schools for boys in the State decreased from 255 to 220 but the number of boys in the secondary stage increased from 12,270 to 13,634 The results of the Matriculation Examination of the Government High Schools at Chitaldrug, Chikballapur, Hassan and Channapatna and of two aided High Schools, *viz*, the London Mission High School, Bangalore, and the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, were not satisfactory In para 41 of the report the Inspector General has enumerated the causes of the large number of failures in the Matriculation Examination It is hoped that the Education Department and the managers of the Aided High Schools will note the defects and take steps for their remedy The numbers of pupils in the High School classes of the Channapatna and Chikballapur High Schools were only 26 and 55 respectively, and the Inspector General doubts the expediency of maintaining them at such disproportionate cost

9 Government are glad to note that primary education showed much improvement during the year The number of public primary schools for boys increased from 1,777 to 1,801 and their strength from 56,851 to 63,898 The schools are reported to have increased in efficiency by the raising of the minimum pay of schoolmasters to Rs 10 and the increase in their strength is attributed mainly to the abolition of fees for elementary education The number of private elementary schools also increased from 1,780 to 1,937 and their strength from 21 492 to 25,583 The total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction was 102,811 or 24 9 per cent of the school going population In para 62, the Inspector General urges the necessity for liberal provision for buildings for village schools Government recognise this need and are sanctioning every year grants for village school buildings as liberally as funds permit A sum of Rs 36,110 was sanctioned in 1908 09 and Rs 50,000 during the current year

10 The account given of female education is encouraging on the whole The number of schools for girls increased from 259 to 272 and the number of girls in all the institutions of the State increased from 19,099 to 21,438 The Maharani's College, Mysore, the most important institution for girls in the State, worked satisfactorily during the year One of the lady teachers passed in the English Language Division of the B A Examination during the year and took her degree, two passed the Matriculation Examination and one the Sanskrit Branch of the Pandit's Examination Forty nine girls also passed the Lower Secondary Examination from all the schools of the State, These results are encouraging as far as they go, but Government would gladly see a larger number of girls in the higher departments of the schools, especially of the Maharani's College

The expenditure on female education increased from Rs 1,97,995 to Rs 2,20,850

11 Mahomedan education also showed improvement during the year The number of Mahomedan pupils increased from 15,481 to 17,987 The percentages of Mahomedan boys and girls to the total Mahomedan male and female population of school going age were 65 2 and 22 1 respectively Though thus the proportion of school going children is high and quite encouraging, it is to be regretted that Mussalman pupils generally fall off at the primary stage It is difficult to get a sufficient number of teachers who have passed even the Lower Secondary Examination, and notwithstanding the general reduction of fees, and the institution of a large number of scholarships, only a few of them succeed in getting to the higher classes and qualifying themselves by passing University Examinations

12 The number of Normal Schools for boys remained the same as in the previous year *viz* 3 Of these the school at Mysore which trains teachers for both the Upper and Lower Secondary Teachers Certificate Examinations did good work during the year The work in the other two schools *viz* those at Kolar and Shimoga which train teachers only for the primary grade was not so satisfactory

13 The number of Industrial Schools increased from 19 to 20 and their strength from 888 to 1 198 The expenditure on industrial education was Rs 87 105

14 The inspection work during the year was satisfactory The number of schools that remained uninspected was only 44 Government note with pleasure that most of the village school committees gave valuable help in promoting the interests of their schools

15 Government are glad to note that the report is a record of solid good work done during the year and reflect great credit on the Inspector General of Education and the other officers of the Department

C S BALASUNDARAM IYER
Offg Secy to Govt Gen & Rev Depts

To—The Inspector General of Education in Mysore

Exd —c v

1909-10

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

LOCAL FUND AND SANITARY
(EDUCATION)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 4th April 1910

No $\frac{8857}{\text{Edn } 136\ 09\ 6}$

Reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1908 09

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